The New-York Times.

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CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

A SWEEPING DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR ELECTED BY AN INCREASED MAJORITY—TWO REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS LOST—THE LEGISLATURE LARGELY DEMOCRATIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 5.—Too much Postmaster has brought an almost unparalleled disaster upon the Republicans of Connecticut. It is well known that they fought the campaign upon a platform which so unqualifiedly indorsed Gen. Grant that they gave their opponents a pretext to say that they were in favor of a third term, and, however much they might deny it upon the stump, it is evident the people believed it. This platform was the work of Postmasters. The great body of the Republicans went to their State Convention at New-Haven in favor of following the excellent example of New-Hampshire, but there were many Postmasters among them who thought they should run the party awhile longer. Therefore the platform was made as it was; and in order that there might be no mistake in the matter, the Postmasters nominated for Governor James Lloyd Green, of Norwich, whose only recommendation, besides his excellent personal character, was that he had fired a salute of 100 guns in honor of the President's Louisiana Message. What the people think of all this is now apparent—perhaps even the Postmasters understand it. The Republicans have made a more gallant fight than they ever did before out of a Presidential year, and all things considered they have not in twenty years been so overwhelmingly defeated. They have lost nearly everything, almost honor! The State is Democratic on the general ticket by a majority largely increased over last year, two Congressmen have been lost and the Legislature in all probability has gone by the board.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT.

There is, however, a little comfort to be gleaned from this wilderness of disaster. In the First Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Hartford and Tolland, Ingersoll has a majority over both Green and Smith (Temperance) of 1,695, but Landers has a majority over Gen. Hawley and Lyons, Temperance, of only 270. Gen. Hawley has, therefore, run 1,425 ahead of the State ticket, and if his party had not been overtaken by a Waterloo it is evident he would have been triumphantly elected. Landers' plurality over Hawley was 488, and the Temperance vote was 218.

HOW HAWLEY'S DEFEAT IS TAKEN.

The defeat of Gen. Hawley, notwithstanding this handsome compliment to him personally, is a sore blow to his party. How keenly it is felt is shown by an incident of the evening. A rough, uncouth individual hearing the result on the street burst into tears, but recovering himself exclaimed: "Its too bad! Its a disgrace to Connecticut. What will they think of us when a man like Hawley is beaten by a fourth-rate ward politician like Landers." Gen. Hawley repudiated "third term" everywhere and always during the canvass, but he was compelled to seem to support Greene, and that has brought him to grief.

PROBABLE DEFEAT OF KELLOGG.

At this moment there are no details from the Second District, but it is evident that Mr. Kellogg has also been beaten, and badly, too. He had to carry the platform and candidate for Governor, in common with Gen. Hawley, and the load has been too much for him.

STARKWEATHER.

Starkweather, in the Third District, has managed to pull through, but only because his district is so heavily Republican that he could not possibly be beaten.

BACK-PAY BARNUM.

But in the Fourth District, absentee Barnum, with all that odium, and that of back pay upon him, has defeated the estimable Dr. Hubbard, who distinctly repudiated third term, but nevertheless was forced to run upon the party platform and support "one hundred guns" Greene.

All this seems disaster enough, but something even as bad remains to be told. The Legislature is Democratic in both branches, and the entire Democratic State ticket is elected by a majority largely in excess of last year, probably exceeding 5,000. The Democrats are claiming 10,000, which is an exaggeration. But there is reason to fear it will be worse than two years ago. With twenty towns to hear from, there was a clear Democratic majority of over 2,800, and it is getting worse with every return. The returns will hardly be complete to-night, and, so far as the Republicans are concerned, they don't want any more than are at hand, for "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The general impression among the Republicans to-night is that a superfluity of Postmasters in American politics is not a desirable thing.

THE RETURNS.

THE RESULT IN EIGHTY-ONE TOWNS—GEN. HAWLEY PROBABLY DEFEATED BY TWO HUNDRED.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 5—10 P. M.—Eighty-one towns in the State give Ingersoll, Democrat, 19,804; Greene, Republican, 17,940, and Smith, Prohibition, 1,366.

The same towns gave last year Ingersoll, Democrat, 17,526; Harrison, Republican, 15,433, and Smith, Prohibition, 2,035.

Hawley, Republican, is defeated by about 200 in the First District.

Charles M. Pond, Democrat, is elected Senator in the First District.

The Republicans make some gains in the Legislature, but probably not enough to overcome the Democratic majority of last year.

Hartford County, all but Hartford, Granby, and Southington, gives Greene, Republican, 5,939; Ingersoll, Democratic, 6,916; Smith, Prohibition, 312. For Congress—Landers, Democratic, 6,679; Hawley, Republican, 6,386 and Lyon, Prohibition, 101.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 5.—Thirteen of the twenty-three towns of Fairfield County give Greene 2,569, Ingersoll 3,543, and Smith 355. Middlesex County entire gives Greene 2,952, Ingersoll 3,297, and Smith 355.

NEW-HAVEN, April 5.—Hartford County complete gives Greene, Republican, for Governor, 9,704; Ingersoll, Democrat, 11,987; and Smith, Prohibitionist, 477. Last year the vote of the county was: Harrison, Republican, 8,367; Ingersoll, Democrat, 10,714; and Smith, Prohibitionist, 1,038.

NEW-HAVEN, April 5—1 A. M.—Middlesex County entire, and Fairchild and New-Haven Counties with seven towns to hear from, give Greene 18,129 and Ingersoll 23,837. The seven towns last year gave Ingersoll (Democrat) 300 majority.

Tolland County gives Greene, Republican, for Governor, 2,078; Ingersoll, Democrat, 2,165; Smith, Prohibitionist, 184. Last year the vote of the county was Harrison, Republican, 1,828; Ingersoll, Democrat, 2,009; Smith, Prohibitionist, 368.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 6—1 A. M.—Litchfield County, all but Washington, gives Greene, Rep., 3,790; Ingersoll, Dem., 5,499; Smith, Prohibitionist, 174. Last year the vote of the county was as follows: Harrison, Rep., 3,886; Ingersoll, Dem., 5,078; Smith, Prohibitionist, 238.

THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 5.—Thirty-three of the forty towns of this Congressional District give S. W. Kellogg, Republican, 12,849; James Phelps, Democrat, 14,158. The latter is undoubtedly elected.

Twenty of the twenty-five towns of New-Haven County give Greene, Republican, 8,967; Ingersoll, Democrat, 12,326; Smith, Prohibition, 350.

For Congress, Litchfield County gives: For Barnum, Democrat, 5,272; Hubbard, Republican, 3,911; Temperance, 85.

In the First Congressional District Gen. Hawley runs ahead of the Republican ticket in Hartford largely, and Mr. Landers runs behind the Democratic ticket in his own town, New-Britain.

HARTFORD, April 5.—Gen. Hawley, for Congress, from the First District, is defeated by a plurality vote of 490.

NORWICH, April 5.—H. H. Starkweather, Republican, for Congress, in the Third District, is elected by about 1,000 majority.

THE HARTFORD CITY ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 5.—The City Government of Hartford is Democratic.

The Democrats elect Sheriffs in Hartford and Litchfield Counties, and the Republicans the Sheriff in Tolland County.

THE SENATORS ELECTED.

HARTFORD, April 5.—The following Senators are elected: First District, Charles M. Pond, Democrat; Second District, Chester Johnson, Democrat: Third District, Timothy C. Coogan, Democrat; Fifteenth District, H. B. Steele, Democrat; Sixteenth District, Samuel L. Bloss, Democrat; Seventeenth District, Daniel Brewster, Democrat; Twentieth District, William M. Corbin, Republican; Twenty-first District, Chauncy Howard, Republican.

THE VOTE BY TOWNS.

NORWICH, Conn., April 5.—The following is the vote by towns:

NEW-LONDON COUNTY.

Towns.	Greene.	Ingersoll.	Smith.
New-London	653	708	..
Norwich	1787	1416	55
Bozrah	109	60	5
Colchester	393	266	38
East Lyme	133	153	16
Franklin	76	73	..
Griswold	229	216	9
Groton	406	442	43
Lebanon	208	117	14
Ledyard	136	153	2
Lisbon	68	66	3
Monkville	185	168	27
North Stonington	248	162	8
Old Lyme	111	109	13
Preston	187	332	7
Salem	77	72	..
Sprague	121	165	14
Stonington	433	481	66
Waterford	191	198	21
Totals	5652	5329	341

Republican gain, 271—with Lyme to hear from.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Towns.	Greene.	Ingersoll.	Smith.
Brooklyn	122	151	9
Canterbury	114	175	..
Chaplin	80	66	..
Hampton	96	75	..
Killingly	519	327	16
Plainfield	294	238	..
Pomfret	144	69	3
Putnam	334	178	55
Sterling	108	100	..
Thompson	334	123	2
Voluntown	136	92	..
Windham	350	483	77
Total	2601	2077	162

This gives a Republican gain of 243, with four towns to hear from.

STATE ELECTION IN MICHIGAN.

THE REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL TICKET ELECTED—REPUBLICAN GAINS—THE RESULT FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., April 5.—The State election took place in Michigan to-day for Judges of the Supreme Court and Regents of the State University. The present Chief Justice, B. F. Graves, of Battle Creek, Republican, was re-elected without opposition for the vacancy occasioned by Judge Christiancy's election to the Senate. The rival nominees were Isaac Marston, of Bay City, Republican, and D. Norris, of Grand Rapids, Democrat. Mr. Marston has undoubtedly been elected by a majority considerably greater than that given for Gov. Bagley last Fall. The returns from the leading points in the more populous counties show decided Republican gains, and in newer sections of the State a heavy Republican vote has always been polled. The probabilities now are that Marston's majority will reach 15,000, against Gov. Bagley's 6,000 plurality last year. The successful candidates for Regents are Gen. B. McCutcheon, of Manistee, and S. S. Walker, of St. John. Peter White, of Marquette, one of the Democratic candidates for regency, has probably run far ahead of his ticket in the upper peninsula, but there is no probability that he will be able to overcome the general adverse majority.

Circuit Judges have also been elected in twenty-one districts to-day, and the result seems to have been about as follows, all being Republican unless the fact is otherwise stated: First, D. L. Pratt; Second, H. H. Coolidge; Third, C. J. Reilly, Democrat; Fourth, Gearge. M. Huntington, Democrat; Fifth, Charles E. Thomas, Democrat; Sixth, A. C. Baldwin, Democrat; Seventh, Josiah Turner; Eighth, Louis S. Lovell; Ninth, Josiah L. Hawes, Democrat; Tenth, W. G. Tennant; Eleventh, W. D. Williams, Democrat; Twelfth, James J. Brown, Democrat; Thirteenth, R. Hatch, People's; Fourteenth, A. H. Giddings; Fifteenth, E. W. Keightley; Sixteenth, E. W. Harris; Seventeenth, Birney Hoyt; Eighteenth, S. M. Green, Democrat; Nineteenth, H. H. Wheeler; Twentieth, D. J. Arnold; Twenty-first, Henry Hart. In three instances the success of the Democratic candidates was due to splits among the Republicans, and two of the Democratic and four of the Republican Judges were elected without opposition. This county, Wayne, composes the Third Circuit, and here there was a warm fight between three judicial candidates, T. W. H. Chambers, Republican; C. J. Reilly, Democrat, and Levi Bishop, nominated by Liberals and taken up by a People's movement. The result was division of the Republican vote and the election of Reilly.

In this city the only municipal officer voted for was the Recorder, and George S. Swift was re-elected by unanimous vote. The township and charter elections in the State seem to have been largely determined by local and personal issues as usual. The day was a fine one, but the roads are bad in the agricultural districts, and the aggregate vote in the State was undoubtedly light.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEES OF INVESTIGATION.

MESSRS. FAULKNER, SHERMAN, AND SEWARD APPOINTED ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE—SENATORS ROBERTSON, COLE, AND BRADLEY FOR THE SENATE—ROBERTSON AND BRADLEY DECLINE—THEIR PLACES YET TO BE FILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—At this evening's session of the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor announced the names of Messrs. Robertson, Cole, and Bradley as a committee on the part of the Senate to investigate the canal frauds. Senator Robertsen declined to serve on the committee, saying: "I fully appreciate the honor conferred upon me by the Chair, in appointing me a member of the committee just announced; but I consider it my duty to ask to be excused from service on this committee, as my duties in the Senate and on the Judiciary Committee leave me no time to serve upon this committee. This is a very important committee, and I think some person should be appointed in my place who has some leisure. Every Senator knows that I have not a moment to spare, and I trust I will be excused from serving."

Mr. Bradley also asked to be excused, saying, "Appreciating the compliment which the appointment confers, I should cheerfully accept the position and perform the duties, if circumstances would permit me to enter upon the performance at once of its duties. I shall necessarily have to ask the last of this week to be excused from attendance upon the Senate for the two weeks following. Professional duties from which I am unable to escape will require my absence during that time. For that reason it will be impossible for me to accept the position, as the business of the committee would require my attendance."

In consequence of the refusal of the gentlemen to serve the Lieutenant Governor will, of course, be obliged to make other appointments. He is expected to announce his selections to-morrow. Senator Jacobs will probably be tendered the place declined by Mr. Bradley. By the action of Senator Robertson Senator Cole becomes Chairman of the committee. His appointment gives general satisfaction to the friends of reform. To-night, in a conversation had with the Senators, he expressed a determination to commence the investigation at once.

THE SPEAKER APPOINTS THE HOUSE BRANCH OF THE COMMISSION.

In the Assembly to-night the Speaker announced the following gentlemen as the House branch of the joint legislative committee to investigate the canal frauds and the contract system, as well as the general management of the canals: Messrs. Faulkner, of Livingston, Sherman, of Oneida, Democrats; Seward, of New-York, Republican. As a whole the committee gives very general satisfaction, though none of its members are at all versed in canal affairs. There is some disappointment and surprise expressed at the fact that Mr. Waelner, of New-York, was not put on the committee, as it was Waelner's amendment to Faulkner's original resolution that threw the appointments into the hands of the Speaker. The original resolution provided that they should be made by the House.

THE SYRACUSE CANAL RING.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE CHIEF CONTRACTORS—THEIR FLOURISHING CONDITION—HOW THEY DOMINATE THE CITY—POPULAR OPINION TURNING AGAINST THEM—THE OLD "GRUBBING" CONTRACT AND HOW IT WAS WORKED—CHEERFUL INTERVIEW WITH BELDEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 5.—This place is the hot-bed of canal fraud. The Ring has more representatives in affluent circumstances here than in Rochester or the neighboring cities. Here are the homes of "Jim" Belden, "Doc" Dennison, Vandusen, Tommy Gale, Gere, H. J. Mowry, Horace Candee, Keller, Meade, Belden, J. C. Williams, the keeper of the Penitentiary; Bill Evans, Under Sheriff, and their satelites. They are strong in local politics, and manage to control a certain amount of influence by manipulating primaries on the good old principle of paying assessments wherever money can be expended to best advantage. Like the Lords of Rochester they have contrived so to enmesh some of the most reputable citizens as to prevent their taking any part in the present exposure of the rascally canal contract operations. Belden, for instance, is identified with many of the popular institutions of the city. He is a bank director, temperance man, and large employer; and Dennison is also a bank director. For this reason persons who are known to be opposed to the Ring are forced to be silent, through fear of financial complications likely to grow out of the immediate downfall of the "bosses." As an illustration of their power, I might cite the effect of the anonymous letters sent to individuals previous to the meeting indorsing the exposure a short time since. These communications were mailed to deter any one from countenancing the demonstrations, threatening them with disaster as the consequence. But even Syracuse is fully determined upon whipping the schemers, and disclosures will be made at the proper time to crush them. The contracts and their elasticity are better understood by the Syracusans, who have been made to feel the oppression of Jim Belden, Doc Dennison & Co.'s machinery, more immediately than any other people in the State. Circumstances attending the farming of contracts are related to show how, even in the most minute details, the Ring took care to insure themselves enormous profits, which are evidenced by the style in which they live. Not a man of them that does not reside in a fine dwelling, and their names are as household words in this county. They have vast patronage, and distribute it to the best advantage. Nevertheless, the recent exposures have turned the tide of popular opinion against them, and the tax-payers are resolved to get rid of the lot. The methods by which Belden & Co. grew rich are the same as these of their friends, the Lords—unbalanced bids and bogus specifications in the quantity sheet. The peculiar features of this system are apparent in the Otisco Lake reservoir contract, in the quantity sheet of which, it is stated, an item was exhibited that called for the grubbing of three acres of woodland on the margin of the lake. It would be proper to explain that Dennison, Belden & Co agreed to "grub," or dig out the roots of the trees on this surface, which was to be overflowed after the dam was built at the lake's outlet. Seventy dollars per acre was the price said to have been fixed upon, and with this understanding the award was made. No grubbing was done, however; still, the contractors made several thousand dollars. Instead of digging the trees out clean by the roots, they had them cut down and split into rails, which they sold to the farmers in the neighborhood for $60 and $65 a thousand. The large trees were sawed into timber and sent down to the high dams on Oswego River, which, I am informed, were being built for the State by Dennison, Belden, Gale & Co. at that time. Just here is one of the charges openly made against the Ring contractors. The firm mentioned had a contract to furnish oak for the high dams at $70 per M. The wood said to have been used by them was the black ash, cut down on the borders of Otisco Lake, and instead of three acres, 479 were so stripped, at a cost to the lucky contractors of not more than $20 an acre. And so they clear $50 an acre on the terms of the contract alone, although the roots remain and no grubbing was done. The farmers aver that they would have been glad to have taken the job on shares for one-half of the timber. Dennison, Belden & Co. realized, according to general belief, at least $110 on each of the 479 acres. Observe, that the quantity-sheet called for the grubbing of only three acres, and no grubbing was done. There is another phase of the transaction, whereby "Cold-water Jim" and the "Doc" are accredited with having netted a handsome little sum. The farmers' claims on the overflowed land against the State were purchased by the Ring's attorneys at a low valuation before their appraisal. When the awards were made a long time afterward, the Ring profited largely. As has been explained in THE TIMES, the tactics of Jarvis Lord have been practiced in every part of the contract system. Underbidding, substitution of remunerative for unremunerative material, have afforded every opportunity to the canal men to mulct the State in large sums of money. Take the bids for the laying of vertical wall. It has been customary, on the appearance of the advertisement for proposals, for the contractors to offer to do the work for one-half its actual cost, because they were aware that the Engineer would change his mind, and substitute a more profitable specification. It is charged by honest contractors that a member of the Belden & Co. faction would enter a bid to lay vertical wall, dry, at $1 50 a yard. On this he obtained the contract, and soon after the specification would be changed to call for vertical wall in cement, which would not be laid for less than $4 50 or $5 a yard, and that price would be allowed for it, on account of the change in the contract, which would also be extended according to the pre-arrangement of the Ring. Of course just at this stage revelations of the rascalities of the Ring come slowly, still they are looked for, as even in Syracuse the wily plotters have outlived their popularity, and are being assailed by those whom their selfishness has converted from friends to foes.

I met Belden this morning, and he kindly offered to throw any light he could upon the operation of the contractors, saying that as all that could be said against them had in his judgment been said, there was nothing to be gained by shutting out investigation, which, for his part, he always courted. He had nothing to hide. He had taken canal contracts to make as much as he could out of them, and he did not feel that he had abused his prerogative. Most other people do not quite agree with him, and it grieves him very much. I ought to have mentioned in connection with the Otisco Lake and Oswego River matters that although the contract for the latter called for oak, where it is thought Otisco black ash was used by the "Doc," and his friends, the black ash of Onondaga is termed oak in Oswego, and so the Ring's conscience was undisturbed.

The Citizens' Committee, appointed at the indignation meeting the other night, do not report anything definite yet. It is busy, however, and feared by the Ring, most of whom have come back to look after their affairs. Nothing will be made public that they can hide.

ALBANY.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE LAST NIGHT—A BILL RELATING TO THE RECORDING OF TITLES TO REAL ESTATE—A FERRY BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.—The business transacted in the House to-night was devoid of any general public interest, though the members were in session two hours and a half. A few bills were introduced, a few reports made by committees, and some nine or ten bills were recommended per Committee of the Whole for final passage. Mr. Hess, of New-York, introduced a bill to provide for the searching, determining, and fixing of titles to landed property, and to abbreviate title papers, and the mode of recording the same. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of a Commissioner in each county of the State, whose duty it shall be to search, classify, and certify all titles to real estate. The bill provides also that all holders of real estate titles shall be required to furnish to the said Commissioners such abstracts of deeds or proofs of title as they may hold or possess for the use of the Commissioners. The determination of the Commissioners in regard to titles shall be deemed final in all cases unless appealed from within six months. The bill will revolutionize the whole system of registration and recording of deeds to real property, and is exceedingly voluminous. Mr. Silverman's bill to regulate the ferries running between New-York City and the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn was considered in committee, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Some debate ensued on a resolution by Mr. Alvord to strike out the fourth section of the bill, which provides that the water-front property along the Brooklyn side of the river, and within the limits of the Seventeenth Ward, may be taken on the appraisement of Commissioners, to be appointed by the Supreme Court, as in cases of street openings. The motion to strike out was of course lost. Considerable debate followed on a bill introduced by Mr. Seward to enable the Regents of the University to issue diplomas and award degrees in certain cases. It, in effect, gives all persons the right to appear before the Regents, and to undergo examination for scholarly degrees. As Mr. Seward said, in explaining the bill, it was designed to bring the university to the meritorious among the people, instead of bringing them to the university. He thought it was in consonance with the spirit of our institutions, that it was democratic in the best sense of that much abused term, and that it was republican in the best sense of that lofty term also. It was opposed by Messrs. T. C. Campbell, Hepburn, and Clark. The bill comprises only two sections. The first section was stricken out, and on Mr. Seward's motion the bill was progressed.

THE FATHER GERDEMAN CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The case of John W. Gerdeman, ex-priest, charged with embezzlement, was to have been heard to-day in Quarter Sessions, but the trial was continued until the first Monday in May. Judge Finletter, who heard the case on a writ of habeas corpus, has declined to hear it before a jury.

WASHINGTON.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT THE SUMMONS OF MR. DANA TO WASHINGTON—A SUBPŒNA TO GIVE TESTIMONY IN A CASE ON WHICH THE GRAND JURY IGNORED THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Some curious facts have been developed touching the issue of a subpœna commanding Charles A. Dana, of New-York, to appear before the District Court here as a witness in the Wiard-Snyder larceny case. It appears that the Grand Jury investigated that case, and marked the bill "ignoramus," signifying "we ignore it," on March 24. Nothing was said at that time about requiring the presence of Mr. Dana as a witness, and no request was made for Dana by the prosecutor. The subpœna was mailed to Mr. Dana from Washington the night of the 24th, and after the case had been dismissed, without the knowledge of the Grand Jury, the prosecutor, or clerk of the court, the subpœna was issued by the District Attorney, Judge Fisher. Such papers are generally signed in blank for general convenience and expedition of business, and are in charge of the court officers. The subpœna issued to Mr. Dana also failed to state the particular cause in which his testimony was required. If the facts are as represented, there would seem to be foundation for the suspicion entertained by Mr. Dana, that he is wanted for other reasons than that assigned by the summons, to testify before the Grand Jury.

THE NEWS FROM CONNECTICUT.

There was much interest manifested here to-night in the returns from the Connecticut election, and large crowds congregated ab out the hotels, telegraph offices, and other points where returns were received. The Democrats were very jubilant over the result. The Republicans abandoned all hope early in the evening, and expressed much regret, especially at the defeat of Gen. Hawley.

MORTALITY AMONG WHITES AND BLACKS IN WASHINGTON.

The vital statistics of the Board of Health for the District of Columbia for the last week show a total of 99 deaths. While the rate of mortality of the white population was 23 16-100 per 1,000 per annum, the mortality of the colored population was 65 per 1,000 for the same time.

THE NEW LOAN.

Information received at the Treasury Department is to the effect that the prospects for negotiating the new United States bonds in the hands of the Syndicate have considerably improved.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVY ORDERS.

Commander Francis M. Ramsey is ordered to duty at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia; Lieut. Wallace Graham is detached from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to the Michigan; Chief Engineer F. A. Wilson is detached from duty connected with the repairs of the Tallapoosa, and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer A. Adamson is detached from the Monocacy, in the Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Benjamin H. Chambers, of Nebraska, to be Register of the Land Office at Dakota City, Neb., and Edward C. Watkins, of Michigan, to be Inspector of Indian Affairs. Winfield S. Holden will be appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Kentucky, vice John S. Nixon, deceased.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $4,785,267; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $43,935,000; coin, $84,203,507, including $24,394,500 in coin certificates. Outstanding legal tenders, $379 226,900. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $504,573.

IMMIGRATION.

Information received by the Bureau of Statistics shows that during the month of March, 1875, there arrived at the port of New-York 6,477 immigrants, of whom 4,203 were males, and 2,274 females. During the month of March, 1874, 6,058 immigrants arrived, 4,018 being males, and 2,046 females.

THE NEW TREASURER.

The commission of Mr. John C. New, of Indiana, to be Treasurer of the United States, to take effect from June 30th next, was signed by the President to-day, and forwarded to Mr. New at Indianapolis.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.

SIX PRISONERS OUT OF THE NEW-JERSEY STATE PRISON—THREE GONE INTO PENNSYLVANIA AND THREE CONCEALED IN A SWAMP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5.—The full particulars of the escape of the six prisoners from the State Prison this morning are these: James Fitzgerald, August Dolfinger, James Aiten, Patrick Simpson, Charles Gray, and Philip Bernhardt were let out of their cells at 4 o'clock and sent into the kitchen to work. They went immediately to the meat-room, pried off the staple of the door, and, by removing a stone in the floor, descended to the cellar, passing out into the women's yard, and, with the aid of a rope, scaled the walls. Dolfinger, Aiten, and Bernhardt stole a boat from the keeper of River View Cemetery, and fled into Pennsylvania. They have not been captured, nor has any trace of them been got. The other three men ran through Chambersburg, and were traced to the Bear Swamp, near Princeton Junction. Citizens from all the neighboring country joined in the pursuit, and the swamp is surrounded by 300 armed men. The men are concealed in the swamp, but, as it covers a large area of ground, have not yet been recaptured. Dolfinger is a notorious desperado, and eight years ago was sentenced to State Prison for twenty-seven years by Judge Bedle for a burglary in Passaic County. The others were in for terms varying from two to five years. The Assembly have for some time been clamoring at the doors of the Senate for a joint meeting for the election of State Prison Keeper, but the Senate has refused to grant it. To-night they passed a resolution calling for a joint committee to investigate the escape of the prisoners.

DISGRACEFUL ELECTION RIOT.

CONFLICT BETWEEN WHITES AND COLORED VOTERS — INDISCRIMINATE SHOOTING—ONE NEGRO KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—At the municipal election in Annapolis, to-day, the entire Democratic ticket was elected by about 85 majority. A special to the *American* from Annapolis to-night says: "Although there was a great deal of excitement, everything passed off quietly up to 5 o'clock, when a disturbance occurred in the Third Ward, and a conflict between the whites and blacks ensued. The disturbance was originated by some colored men attempting to prevent a negro Democrat from voting, and in the mêlée which followed two or three shots were fired, but no serious damage was done, yet it served to exasperate both sides, and, the news of a conflict rapidly spreading, a crowd immediately began to gather, the whites being greatly incensed at what had taken place. Negroes were strolling about carrying cudgels, and when one of them was remonstrated with, he struck a white man, and a general row ensued, which, however, lasted but a few seconds, and was ended by the negroes running away and hiding. Shots were liberally fired by both sides, and some five or six colored men were badly hurt. One white man named McKew was shot in the hand, and another named David Basil, in the ankle. A colored boy, nineteen years of age, and in all probability an innocent spectator, as he is very favorably spoken of by those who knew him, was killed by being shot in the back of the head, apparently while attempting to elude the crowd. Since then everything has been quiet, except that the Democrats are noisy in giving expressions to their jubilant spirit over their victory. It is impossible to ascertain by whom the boy was killed, as there was an indiscriminate firing by the whites and negroes at the time. Of course, both sides are on the defensive, but the negroes undoubtedly began the second affray.

TILDEN PARDONS INGERSOLL.

AN UNEXPECTED WINDFALL FOR THE TAMMANY RING THIEVES—JAMES H. INGERSOLL ESCORTED BY HIS FRIENDS FROM STATE PRISON A FREE MAN.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 5.—A pardon was received to-night from Gov. Tilden, releasing James H. Ingersoll from Auburn Prison. Ingersoll was sentenced, Nov. 28, 1873, to five years' imprisonment for forgery in the second degree. His father and a number of friends from New-York were present to escort him home.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CINCINNATI ELECTS A DEMOCRATIC CITY GOVERNMENT.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—The city election to-day was very exciting, and the vote polled is the heaviest ever known here. There was considerable disturbance at the polls, but nothing of a serious nature is reported at this hour (11 P. M.) It is believed that the Democrats have elected their entire ticket by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 6,000, Johnson, for Mayor, receiving the heaviest vote. The official returns are coming in slowly.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 6—1 A. M.—At this hour returns from twenty-six out of the fifty-one precincts have been received. Johnson, Democratic candidate for Mayor, leads Robinson, the Citizens' candidate, by 3,600 majority. The balance of the Democratic ticket, except for Judge of the Police Court, has about 2,300 majority. Linderman, the Citizens' candidate for Police Judge in the above-mentioned precincts, has 2,300 majority over J. W. Fitzgerald, Democrat. The latter's defeat is certain. On the county ticket the Democratic candidates for members of the Board of Control have about 1,200 majority.

ELECTION OF A DEMOCRATIC MAYOR IN COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 5.—The city election passed off very quietly. More than an average vote was polled. Heitman, Democrat, was elected Mayor by about 800 majority, defeating Grove, workingmen's and independent candidate. The Democrats will probably elect all their ticket. The official returns come in slowly.

ELECTION IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5.—The municipal election in this city to-day was very exciting. No disturbances have been reported. A large vote was cast, but the official count is not yet in. The Democrats claim the election by a considerable majority. Nothing definite can be ascertained to-night.

ELECTION IN AUBURN.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 5.—Charles F. Durston, a Democrat, was elected this evening as City Attorney. He is the first Democrat ever elected to that office in this city.

ELECTION OF P. T. BARNUM FOR MAYOR OF BRIDGEPORT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 5.—P. T. Barnum was elected Mayor of this city to-day.

THE PRESIDENT ON RECENT RUMORS.

THE MEXICAN BORDER OUTRAGES — INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES—THE RUMORS OF REMOVALS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—President Grant to-day in conversation with the writer hereof, remarked, in reply to a question, that he was somewhat amused lately at newspaper statements of what he would do in relation to the recent outrages by armed bands of Mexicans invading the Texas frontier. Such statements were mere inventions, as he had not since these events expressed his views to any person—not even to the Secretary of State, who, like himself, had been absent from the city. It was already known to the public that orders had been issued to the military for the protection of our citizens on the frontier, but in addition to this nothing had been done. The Government was not yet fully advised of the extent of the outrages, although it had been officially informed of the arrest of a mail-carrier, and the burning of a Post Office by the invaders. The Mexican Government had repeatedly been reminded of outrages heretofore committed by Mexicans on citizens of the United States, both in Mexico and on United States soil, and would hear from this Government in a short time concerning those more recently committed through the department. There would be a consultation with the Secretary of State on this subject, and probably it would be brought to the attention of the Cabinet. But, meanwhile, all newspaper statements as to the action of the Government would be mere speculation. "We must," he remarked, "determine hereafter what is proper to be done in the premises." He could see no reason for apprehension of a war between the two countries; but, of course, no one could tell what might take place in the future. Nothing, however, would be done by this Government to provoke such a result.

The President on being asked whether there was any truth in the rumor about the resignation or removal of Commissioner Douglass, said he had no such knowledge, and therefore the rumor was untrue.

The President was also questioned in regard to other rumored removals, when he said, Mr. Johnson, the Commissioner of Customs, would be retained; so with First Controller Taylor, of whose honesty and uprightness he was fully assured, and also of Second Controller Broadhead. The President said there was a vacancy in the office of Minister to Peru occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, but he had not yet selected his successor.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

NEWPORT, Penn., April 5.—The body of a man aged about thirty or thirty-five was found yesterday, six miles east of this place, in Howe Township, on the Juniata River, with the left side severely bruised, as though it had been bruised with some heavy instrument. The body was warmly clothed, and from appearances it is judged the deceased was of German nativity. In the pockets were found $23 and a railroad ticket from New-York to St. Louis, dated Feb 1; also, a statement of the account of James Glynn, for work done at $2 75 per day. The Coroner's jury found a verdict of "death by being beaten with an instrument by some person unknown." Another theory of the case is that the deceased is the person who leaped from a car-window about the date of the ticket above described, and that he was not murdered, but died from injuries caused by the fall. The body was found about a mile distant from where the desperate leap was taken.

GEN. SHERIDAN IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 5.—Gen. Sheridan is here; probably on account of the Mexico-Texas border troubles.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WRECK OF THE SHIP DACCA ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

LONDON, April 5.—The ship Dacca, from New-York for this port, is ashore on the Isle of Wight in a bad position, and will, it is thought prove a total loss. The weather is heavy. The crew left in the small boats, and landed safely at Cowes. Coast guards are now on board the ship.

THE BURMESE DIFFICULTY—THE KING PREPARING FOR WAR.

LONDON, April 5.—Advices from Calcutta in relation to the difficulties between the Indian Government and the King of Burmah, concerning boundaries and other matters, state that the King is making warlike preparations.

THE DIRECT OCEAN CABLE—SAILING OF THE FARADAY.

LONDON, April 5.—The steam-ship Faraday sailed from Gravesend to-day to complete the work of laying the direct United States cable.

MR. BOYNTON'S LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS APPROVED BY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, April 5.—Mr. Paul Boynton to-day gave an exhibition of his life-saving apparatus in the harbor of Cowes, which was witnessed by the Queen, at whose request it was given, from the yacht Victoria and Albert. Although a heavy gale was blowing, the experiments were satisfactory, and Mr. Boynton was personally thanked by the Queen, who ordered his life-saving equipments for the royal yacht.

ARRIVAL OF CARDINAL MANNING—INTENDED TESTIMONIAL OF THE CATHOLIC GENTRY—MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, April 6—6 A. M.—Cardinal Manning has arrived in London. The Catholic gentry of England will in a few days present him a congratulatory address and testimonial of 5,000 guineas.

The brig Sir Robert Hodgson, from Charleston, which arrived at Bristol yesterday, was damaged in a gale.

RUSSIA.

SECESSIONS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.—Secessions from the Catholic to the Orthodox Greek Church continue on a large scale in Russian Poland.

*AUSTRIA A

LAW REPQRTS.

MIERSON'S ADVERTISING BILL.

DECISION OF JUDGE JOSEPH F. DALY—THE JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY SHOULD BE AFFIRMED, WITH COSTS.

Mierson, the publisher of the *Wochenblatt des New-Yorker Journal*, on one of his many claims for City advertising, obtained a judgment before a Referee for $11,876 64, which was confirmed. From the judgment thus obtained no appealed to the Common Pleas, General Term, on the ground that he had been allowed for agate space instead of the the larger type which he had used. The judgment has now been confirmed in an opinion of Judge Joseph F. Daly, as follows:

"There was no agreement between the plaintiff and the City as to the terms of publication of the corporation advertisements in his paper, and the plaintiff is entitled to the usual rates charged and received by him for the ordinary advertisements he inserts. There is not, and from the nature of things cannot be, any market or standard value of advertising by which any other rate can be fixed in the absence of a special agreement. The value of the publication differs in every newspaper according to its circulation generally, its circulation among particular classes, and the place occupied by the advertisement in the paper. When advertisers send their advertisements without previous acquaintance with and reliance upon certain rates, or previous agreement as to price, they can only require that the charge shall not exceed the established rates of the paper. Such rate in the case of the plaintiff's *Wochenblatt des New-Yorker Journal*, in which the corporation advertisements were inserted, was thirty cents per line agate measurement, *i. e.*, the space occupied by the advertisement was measured by a standard rule by which it was ascertained what number of lines in agate type would fit in such space, and charge was made at the rate of thirty cents for each of such lines. This was the established price for all advertisements in that paper. (Case ff. 60 69, 79.) It was moreover not an arbitrary rule in the office of plaintiff, but agate type is the the ordinary and regular type usually used for advertising, the witness Dunlop testifying that the *Herald*, *World*, and all the other papers use it in his opinion, (88,) and newspapers have astandard measurement, uniform, applicable to all advertisements, to get at the space occupied by the advertisement and charge for that, and the measurement is the line of agate, (Dunlop's testimony, ff. 84, 88, 89, 91, 92,) and the evidence is that this rate of charge is fair. (Case ff., 65, 73.) The Referee was justified in finding thirty cents per line of agate to be a proper charge, and in confining the recovery to such space as the advertisements in question would have occupied in the ordinary type of the paper, although plaintiff, without instructions, published them in much larger type in attempting to imitate the German type the size of the English type in the copy or printed slips sent him. Without special agreement it is to be assumed that the advertiser intends the publication to be in the ordinary type of the paper, since he is to be held, in the absence of special agreement, to the ordinary charge. The assumed audit by the Financial Department of the plaintiff's bill for advertising is not a bar to recovery beyond the amount thus said to be allowed. By arbitrarily cutting down plaintiff's bills to a sum which the department is willing to pay, it being the act of the agent of the corporation, plaintiff is not to be concluded. The decision of the Auditor has not the effect of a judgment, nor of an award upon a bitration; to hold otherwise would be to constitute the City's agents the judges between the City and its creditors, which the charter never intended. Nor did the mandamus proceedings alluded to in this case bar this action. The defendants tendered the warrants drawn for part of the claim as payment in full, they were refused as such, and plaintiff obtained a mandamus for their delivery "on account," as far as I can gather from the case, the papers not being inserted in it. The brief and points submitted with the case on behalf of the City take no notice of the several exceptions to the rulings of the Referee, and they are not therefore considered upon this appeal. The judgment should be affirmed, with costs.

A DISAPPOINTED POLICY PLAYER.

Henry R. Wilkinson brought suit against James Gill, who ostensibly carries on the business of a money broker at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, to recover over $7,000, under the statute prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets. The case came to trial yesterday, before Judge Van Vorst and a jury, in Supreme Court, Circuit. It was claimed by plaintiff that in the course of six months during the year 1872 he invested and lost in lottery tickets, purchased of defendant, over $3,000, and that under the statute prohibiting lotteries he was entitled to recover of defendant double the amount of his loss. On the trial it appeared by the testimony of plaintiff that nearly all his investments were in the play of policy, he being able to identify in his bill of particulars but one lottery ticket, for which he paid $5 or $10, and on which he realized $34; that in the play of policy there was no purchase of tickets, the process being to select numbers, and if the selected numbers came out he won; that the habit had been to designate these investments as the purchase of a saddle, a horse, or a trip, the numbers being a saddle, four a horse, and the gig some number different. The plaintiff, on his cross-examination, was unable to swear positively that the defendant [Gill] carried on the policy and lottery business in the room of his exchange office, but he believed he had purchased tickets of him personally, or, at least, had seen him present selecting tickets when he purchased. When this testimony was in, defendant's counsel moved to have plaintiff's case dismissed, on the ground that the statute under which the suit was brought was solely against the sale of lottery tickets, not authorized by law, and that plaintiff's testimony failed to show the purchase of more than one ticket of the kind, and on that he had realized $34; that the law against dealing in policy was a penal one, making it a misdemeanor, but not giving any right to sue in this manner; that in policy dealing there was no such thing as purchasing tickets, nor was there in the other case, the mode being to bet that any certain number selected would draw a prize. The court denied this motion, holding that there was evidence to go to the jury on the issue. As matter of law, the Judge charged the jury that the playing of policy was the purchase of such an interest in a lottery as is contemplated by the statute under which the suit was brought, and as was for them to determine from the testimony whether such purchase had been made by plaintiff, and to estimate his damages. The jury was further directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning, if they have agreed.

THE BUFFALO AND ERIE BOND FORGERIES.

The old matter of the forgery of bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway Company, which were negotiated in this City in 1873, has come before the courts again. This time it is in the form of a suit brought by the National Trust Company of the City of New-York to recover $30,000 which it advanced on forty-two of the forged bonds. The suit is brought against Charles Rolston, Valentine Gleason, Andrew L. Roberts, Horace S. Corp, Mrs. Gleason, and Mrs. Roberts, against whom it is alleged generally that they were either parties to the negotiation of the bonds, or that the proceeds were had and received by them. The answer on the part of all of them is a general denial of the allegations of the complaint. The trial of the cause was commenced yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge Sedgwick and a jury, and has brought together quite an army of counsel. For the plaintiff appears Mr. William W. Hewett; for Gleason and Roberts, James M. Smith; for Corp, Thomas S. Somerville; for Mrs. Gleason, Beach & Brown, and for Mrs. Roberts, Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel. Thus far nothing has been developed in the case differing from the facts brought out on the criminal trial of Roberts, all of which has already appeared in THE TIMES. The case is still on trial.

CRIMINAL BRANCH OF THE UNITED STATES COURT.

The April term of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court was opened yesterday morning by Judge Benedict. George Albert Mason, the man who claimed to be a secret service detective, and who is indicted for selling counterfeit money, was arraigned to plead, but refused to do so, and the court directed a plea of not guilty to be entered, and assigned Mr. Benjamin B. Foster as Mason's counsel. The day of his trial was not determined on. Mason talked in a rambling and violent way about the charge against him being a "put-up job," that he ought not to be arraigned on such a charge, and that he was good enough counsel himself. The trial of Augustus Myers for an assault with a dangerous weapon upon Isaac Henry, a steward of the American brig John Sherwood, resulting in the death of Henry, was set down for Thursday.

THE TEMPLETON CHILD.

According to adjournment, the taking of testimony in the Templeton child habeas corpus case was expected to be continued in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. At the hour named, 9 A. M., the respective counsel and the referee, had an interview with Judge Donohue. The Referee, Col. Hardee, complained that the order of reference seemed to deprive him of any discretion in the admission or exclusion of testimony offered, and as his position in the case was not one of his seeking, and he did not wish to be a mere figure-head in the proceeding, he asked to be relieved from serving further. Judge Donohue, while concurring with the Referee in the propriety of admitting the testimony, the dispute on which had suddenly terminated the previous session, said he would not ask him to serve in the case against his wishes. He therefore relieved him from his position as Referee, and directed an adjournment of the examination until Saturday next, when he [Judge Donohue] will have it proceed before him in person.

EXTENSION OF ELEVENTH AVENUE.

THE OPINION OF JUDGE LAWRENCE—THE PROPOSED AWARDS UNJUST TO THOSE WHO ARE ASSESSED.

When the matter of the opening of Eleventh avenue north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street came before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, some time ago, he sent the report back to the Commissioners on the ground that certain lands, for which only nominal awards had been made, had not been dedicated to the public use, and that for this reason the Commissioners had erred in not making full or substantial awards to the owners of such lands. The report of the Commissioners accordingly was not confirmed, nor was any question intended to be settled, other than the question of dedication. Having determined that question adversely to the views entertained by the Commissioners, the report was remitted to them to make such awards as in their opinion might be just and equitable. The report was accordingly amended by the Commissioners and motion made for its confirmation thus amended. The leading objection raised was that the Commissioners had further erred in reducing some of the awards previously made. It now appears that the Commissioners, in consequence of the decision of the court as to the question of dedication, were compelled to readjust and reduce several of the awards on the assumption that the land required for that part of Eleventh avenue which will be embraced between a prolongation of the lines of the old avenue was dedicated to the public use; they had valued the twenty-five feet or land on either side, which was also required for the improvement, as actually fronting on an existing avenue. When the report came back for amendment, conformably to the decision, it was manifest, so Judge Lawrence holds in a decision given yesterday, that to allow to the owners of these twenty-five feet awards based on the assumption that such land fronted on an existing avenue, was unjust to those persons who were to be assessed for the improvement, and would be making to such owners a compensation far beyond the actual value of their property. In his view the Commissioners had a right to make such reduction, the Commissioners having simply corrected, as they deemed it, a previous error, which error was the result of acting upon an erroneous principle. He holds, further, that the Commissioners in such cases are not called upon to adjust conflicting claims of title to property, and on this ground confirms various reports to unknown owners, the real owners having proper remedy in other proceedings for payment of the awards to them. He holds in addition that Mr. Lewis was competent to act as Commissioner, and that the omission to assess Trinity Cemetery was conformable to law, inasmuch as the cemetery charter is no benefit from the opening of the avenue. He orders confirmation of the report, but allows the matter to stand over for two days to allow the Corporation Counsel and counsel for the various objectors to appear before the court and explain the fact whether or no written objections had been placed on file on behalf of such objectors.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In the Supreme Court to-day, on motion of Mr. T. T. Crittenden, James L. Crittenden, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 209.—*C. S. Jeffries, Administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Economical Mutual Life Insurance Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this case with costs. Dissenting—Justices Clifford and Miller.

No. 219.—*Charles B. Hotchkiss, appellant, vs. The National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 189.—*Charles Connoyer et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Henry Schaeffer.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the, court affirming the judgment of the said court with costs.

No. 200.—*Eliza S. House et al., appellants, vs. Andrew Mullen et al.*—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the decree of said District Court with costs and remanding the cause, with directions to allow plaintiffs to amend their bill as they may be advised, and if they fail to do this within a reasonable time, to dismiss it without prejudice.

No. 6 (Original.)—*The State of Texas, complainant, vs. John Chilen.*—Bill in equity. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion granting the motion for a subpœna on John Chilen.

No. 258.—*Joshua M. Bailey, late Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion reversing the judgment of said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to award a venire facias de novo. Dissenting—Justice Field.

No. 790.—*Benjamin R. Thomas, et al., appellants, vs. Edmond Woolridge et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion, dismissing the appeal in this cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 721.—*George Treat et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Samuel Jemison.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court, denying the motion for a rehearing in this cause.

No. 595.—*James May, appellant, vs. Marguerite Le Claire et al.*—Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, denying the motion to reinstate this cause.

No. 3 (Original.)—*The State of Florida, complainant, vs. E. C. Anderson et al.*—The argument of the petition of the Florida Central Railroad Company for payment of certain sums of money, and for the delivery of all books, seals, and other property held by the Receiver, was commenced by Mr. E. N. Dickerson in support of the same, and continued by Mr. W. W. MacFarland in opposition thereto, and replied to by Mr. E. N. Dickerson in favor of the petition.

No. 27 (Assigned.)—*The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Maryland.*—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.—In the Court of Appeals, Monday, April 5, the following cases were heard:

No. 11.—*John B. Schuley, Executor, &c., appellant, vs. George Hart Mumford, et al., respondents.*—Argued by F. A. McComber, of counsel for appellant, and by George F. Danforth for respondents.

No. 21.—*Henry Teneyck, appellant, vs. Oscar Craig et al., Executors, &c., respondents.*—Argued by J. H. Whitmore and Henry R. Selden, of counsel for appellant, and by George F. Danforth for respondents. Case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Tuesday, April 6.

A BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER'S LIABILITY.

In the case of William W. Smith against Rufus C. Read, the Court of Common Pleas, General Term, holds that where a boarding-house keeper or his servants employ a strange colored man to clean shutters, and allow him to remain in the room of a boarder alone, and he steals therefrom property belonging to the boarder, the court has a right to determine the question whether there has been such carelessness on the part of the boarding-house keeper as to make him liable for the value of the property. In this case the judgment from which the appeal was taken was in favor of the boarder, and the court has affirmed it.

THE PARK THEATRE MORTGAGE.

In the suit of George W. Riggs against James Purssell, to foreclose a $20,000 mortgage on the Park Theatre, the particulars of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, Judge Van Brunt rendered a decision yesterday in favor of plaintiff. The Judge holds that the agreement made between William Stuart, Dion Boucicault, and Mr. Russell, to have the rent of the theatre applied in payment of the mortgage, did not bind Mr. Riggs, except so far as those rents had been actually applied in part payment thereof.

THE PRIVILEGES OF STREET CARS.

The Court of Common Pleas, General Term, has rendered a decision in the case of Henry Reinecke against the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, holding that a wagon running in front of a street car, on a City track, must turn out as the car approaches, and if there be carelessness of the part of the wagon driver in this respect, and injury ensues to the wagon while the car is moving at its ordinary pace, the company is not liable.

DECISIONS

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of the opening of Eleventh avenue north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street.—Opinion.

Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad.—Memorandum for counsel.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Opinions.—Riggs et al. vs. Purssell et al.; Frost vs. Van Loon; Boyd, Executor, &c., vs. Montague.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Monell and Judge Freedman.

Porter, Executrix, &c., vs. Parmly.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., et al.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Cogswell vs. Mangam et al.—Order made confirming Referee's report of sale.

Haupt vs. Farmers' Milk Company.—Motion granted and cause set down for Friday, May 9.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Chamberlain vs. Chamberlain.—Order granted.

Alfaro vs. Davidson et al.—Case and exceptions settled.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Daly, Judges Loew, Larremore, Robinson, and J. F. Daly.

Smith vs. Read.—Judgment reduced to $93, and affirmed for that amount, with costs and extra costs of the court below, neither party to have costs on appeal to this court. Opinion by Judge Loew.

Conroy vs. The Seventy-third Street Railroad Company.—Judgment appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Loew.

Calah, a Lunatic.—Order appealed from affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Smith vs. Symmes.—Judgment reduced to $29, and affirmed for that sum, with costs of the court below, neither party to have costs on appeal to this court. Opinion by Judge Loew.

Mierson vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Andes Insurance Company vs. Loehr.—On reargument judgment reversed and a new trial, in accordance with the former decision of the General Term, with costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Cantrell vs. Conner, Sheriff.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

McGuire vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly and Judge Robinson.

Leech vs. Cox.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Foster, Receiver, vs. Townsend et al.—Decree modified and affirmed, without costs to either party. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Soper vs. Kirk.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Holbrook vs. Brennan.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted: costs to abide event. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Hoffman vs. Gallagher.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

In re Petition of Fincke.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson and Judge J. F. Daly.

Hammersley vs. Collins.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Gilbert vs. Simpson.—Judgment reduced to $6, and affirmed for that amount, without costs to either party. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

COURT NOTES.

Alfred T. Ackert, who has been appointed by the Governor to fill the place of the late Judge Stemmler, in the Seventh District Court, took the oath of office before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

Judge Wallace, of the Northern District of New-York, will call the civil jury calendar in the United States Circuit Court of this district on Monday morning, and assign causes for trial during the term.

In the case of Cantrell against Connor, Sheriff, the Court of Common Pleas, General Term, holds, in suit a against the Sheriff for breaking an outer door in the execution of a process, that the door of a room of a tenant in a house where the landlord lives and exercises the control of the house, is not in the outer door within the meaning of the law.

In the case of Francis W. Holbrook against Matthew T. Brennan, the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas holds that a Deputy Sheriff, equally with a Sheriff, is disqualified from serving process in a suit on proceeding against himself. In this case the Sheriff gave a deputy two executions to execute against himself (the deputy.)

In the suit of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, to recover balance of salary against the City, a demurrer to the answer was argued before Judge Loew, in the Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, and decision reserved. The principal defense is that Mr. Jarvis received salary at the rate of $4,800 as reduced, in full payment of his original salary of $6,000.

In a suit was brought against the Andes Insurance Company, to recover on a policy, it was decided in the Common Pleas, General Term, yesterday, that it is a proper question to submit to a jury whether a party soliciting insurance is to be considered the agent of the party insured, or an authorized agent of the company.

Henry Weise and Vincent Palmer, of No. 8 Pell street, and Joseph Garbeise, of No. 24 Baxter street, were held on their own recognizances yesterday, by Commissioner Shields, to answer a charge of conspiring to pass a counterfeit $5 note to Thomas Brady, keeper of a liquor saloon at No. 139 East Broadway.

Mme. Ihl, who is charged with having caused the death of Josephine Curtis, the singer, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on an indictment for malpractice. Counsel for the prisoner moved for the discharge of his client on bail. The matter was postponed until to-day, the District Attorney not having received sufficient notification of the motion.

Andrew Meyers, who stole a watch and chain valued at $187 from William Pittschan, of No. 15 Bowery, and Henry Meyers, who was charged with stealing clothing valued at $34 from Joseph Mouger, of No. 27 Frankfort street, yesterday pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny in the Court of General Sessions. Andrew was sent to the Penitentiary for one year, and Henry to State Prison for a similar term.

Harry Harewood Leech, Felix G. de Fontaine, and Charles Dimetry filed a bill in equity in the Clerk's Office of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, praying for an injunction to restrain William B. Freligh, manager of the Bowery Theatre, from infringing the copyright which they claim to hold in the drama now performing at the Bowery Theatre, or "Round the World in Eighty Days."

Gen William G. Mank, the ex-secret service detective, who was charged before Commissioner Davenport with having sold counterfeit fifty-cent currency, and with having in his possession counterfeit treasury and national currency notes, with intent to sell, has given $10,000 bail before Commissioner Shields, in the absence of Commissioner Davenport, to appear for trial. His sureties are Mina Wildholz, of No. 117 Ludlow street, and Leopold Levy, of No. 103 Avenue B.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Annie Clark was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing a pocket-book containing $30 from John Reeve, of No. 219 East Twenty-second street.

Officer William H. Webb, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was severely cut on Sunday by an intoxicated prisoner named Ethan Curry, was yesterday able to appear at the Yorkville Police Court against the would-be murderer. Justice Murray committed Curry for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

James Fitzsimmons and John O'Connor, the men charged with beating Officer George F. Walker, of the Fourteenth Precinct, while he was trying to preserve order in a crowd standing near a house in which a wedding was in progress, on Elizabeth street, were held to answer yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, in default of $1,000 bail each.

Justice Smith has reserved his decision in the case of Mme. Catharine Maxwell, charged with causing the death of Antoinette Fenner by malpractice, until the examination of a charge against John L. Betts of having been accessory to the crime has been concluded. The defense is based on the assumptions that Miss Fenner's death-bed confession is not legal testimony, and that no one but the accused and Miss Fenner were eye-witnesses of the crime alleged to have been committed.

The following liquor dealers were arrested yesterday and held in $100 bail each, by Justice Sherwood, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with violating the Excise laws: William Schroeder, No. 504 Water street; Daniel Sullivan, No. 363 Cherry street; Richard Dalton, No. 161 East Broadway; Thomas Kane, No. 277 Division street; Edward McLean, No. 300 East Broadway; James Kane, No. 246 Henry street, and G. A. A. Helmes, No. 221 East Broadway.

On Sunday night, during an affray in the liquor store corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-third street, Michael McCarthy, who occupies apartments in the same building, was dangerously beaten by the bar-tender, Michael Cunningham. McCarthy was struck on the neck with a bottle by Cunningham and an artery was severed. His injuries are believed to be fatal. Cunningham was yesterday remanded by Justice Murray to await the action of the Coroner.

At an early hour yesterday morning Mr. Edward Fuller, of No. 35 East Thirty-sixth street, was aroused by hearing some parties in his back parlor on the first floor. Having a telegraph machine in his house he at once called for assistance. Officer Klinge, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, soon arrived and search was made for the burglars. The window was found broken open, and silver vases and bronze statues valued at $500 were missing from the room. Thomas Barton and the stolen property were discovered in the garden. In his possession were also found several burglars' tools, two knives, and a dark-lantern. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

A BATCH OF BURGLARS DISPOSED OF.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, the following burglary cases were disposed of: Patrick Kierney, James Connors, John Malone, and James McGuire, all boys, charged with breaking into the store of William F. Roth, at No. 408 Sixth avenue, and stealing therefrom $100 worth of cigars, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Thomas McCormick, charged with entering the blacksmith shop of William Barnett, at No. 19 Worth street, and stealing $60 worth of tools, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months. Thomas Broderick and Thomas McGuire, charged with stealing $7 50 from the apartments of Mary Rouch, at No. 680 Third avenue, which they burglariously entered, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were sent to State Prison for two years and six months. A like term in the Penitentiary, was imposed on Peter Hayes and John Ward, who pleaded guilty to attempted burglary on the premises of William G. Douglass, No. 83 South street, on the night of the 26th of March.

A BANK SWINDLER.

Charles Walker, alias Charles R. Thompson, was yesterday held in $5,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with obtaining money by trick and device. The complainant against him was David Ledwith, the Controller of the Emigrant Savings Bank, in Chambers street. On March 31 the accused visited the bank, and, on being admitted to Mr. Ledwith's private office, informed him that he desired to open an account with his bank. He handed Mr. Ledwith a note of introduction from Wildmering, Hegnet & Co. Mr. Ledwith at once recognized the writing of Wilmerding, Hegnet & Co., and was happy to transact business with the man. Walker represented that he had recently arrived from Ohio, and he presented to Mr. Ledwith a draft for $3,980, drawn by the Ohio National Bank on the Fourth National Bank, payable to the order of C. R. Thompson.

At his request an account was opened and $3,000 placed to his credit and $980 in cash handed over to him. When the note was lodged with the Fourth National Bank for collection it was at once pronounced a forgery and worthless. The fellow deceived Messrs. Wilmerding, Hegnet & Co., by false representations which induced them to give him the introductory card.

On Sunday night Detective Slavin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested Walker, alias Thompson, on the corner of Twentieth street and Sixth avenue, and Judge Kasmire, after a full hearing of the case, committed him.

THE POCKET-PICKING PROFESSION.

Pocket-picking appears to be on the increase among the newsboys and other youths who loiter around the streets, and so adroitly is the business carried on by the youthful disciples of Fagin, who generally operate in couples, that the real offender is scarcely ever captured, and the accomplice, if arrested, is generally acquitted for lack of proof. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, District Attorney Nolan called up John Quinn, charged with picking thirty cents from the overcoat pocket of Charles H. Bogardus, of Brooklyn. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months. John McCabe, aged seventeen, charged with attempting to pick the pocket of Charles Meyer, of Brooklyn, of eighty cents, on the Bowery, and Philip Crook, indicted for robbery, but whose offense, if any, consisted in attempting to commit a larceny from the person of Michael Fleming, of No. 559 West Thirty-sixth street, after the latter had been robbed of his watch and revolver in the liquor saloon No. 422 West Thirty-ninth street, were tried and acquitted. Timothy Sullivan, a newsboy, who thrust a newspaper into the face of Thomas Hardy, of No. 14 New Church street, with one hand while with the other he stole ten cents from Mr. Hardy's change pocket, was found guilty and sent to the Roman Catholic Protectory. John O'Brien and Timothy Abbott, two other pickpockets, pleaded guilty and were sent, the former to the House of Refuge, and the latter to the Catholic Protectory.

A MAN WHO PREFERRED STATE PRISON TO MATRIMONIAL BLISS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney Nolan called up the case of Stephen Gonsoles, alias John Stevens, an engineer, aged about fifty, indicted for bigamy. It appeared from the affidavits of Mary E. Gonsoles, of No. 421 State street, Paterson, that she was married to the prisoner at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., in May, 1868, by Rev. Mr. Stevens. On the 24th of December last Gonsoles, under the name of John Stevens, was married to Mary E. McLean an, of No. 434 West Eighteenth street, by Rev. R. S. MacArthur, of Calvary Baptist Church, the witnesses to the ceremony being Elizabeth T. MacArthur and Charles Stolle. Mrs. Stevens subsequently discovered that her husband had a wife living in Paterson, and had him arrested for bigamy. On being arraigned yesterday, Gonsoles, alias Stevens, pleaded guilty, and declined to make any explanation of his conduct. In passing sentence Recorder Hackett said he would rather go to State Prison than live with his wives, the prisoner stated with emphasis that he would prefer imprisonment to matrimonial bliss. Gonsoles was sentenced to three years in State Prison.

OPENING OF THE APRIL TERM OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The April term of the General Sessions Court was opened yesterday by Recorder Hackett. The Grand Jury having been sworn in, with David B. Turner, of No. 261 Fifth avenue, as foreman, the Recorder congratulated them on the light array of cases to be presented to their consideration, and counseled them to exercise great care in examining the complaints sent before them, so as to guard against unnecessarily increasing their own labors or concerning the time of the court in finding indictments in trivial cases which probably belonged to the jurisdiction of the Police Justices. His Honor then delivered the usual statutory charge and the gentlemen of the grand inquest retired to their room.

THIEVES AT WORK.

During the interval between Saturday night and yesterday morning the wholesale grocery store of Raymond Jenkins & Co., No. 127 West Broadway, was robbed of six boxes of cigars and a quantity of clothing, valued in all at $100, by some unknown thieves who secreted themselves in the cellar of the premises before they were closed for the night. The clothing warehouse of M. J. Coffman, No. 14 Church street, was entered by burglars on Sunday night, and robbed of twenty-seven pairs of pantaloons valued at $217.... The liquor store of Edward Dowd, No. 197 South street, was visited by thieves on Sunday night and robbed of 400 cigars and six overcoats. The residence of J. Conway, No. 202 South street, was visited on Sunday evening by a sneak-thief, who carried off a gold watch valued at $250.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday, April 6: Nos. 58, 46, 112, 173, 179 107, 169.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	
54—Boyce vs. Long Island Railroad Co.	70—Murray vs. Holyoke.
58—Upson vs. Brown, &c.	104—Deutsche Nat. Bank vs. Sonneborn, &c.
69—Holyoke vs. Murray.	Call—Nos. 109.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrer.	Nos.
3—McCloskey vs. The Mayor, &c.	311—Schettler vs. Smith et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.	312—Weisse vs. Mecke et al.
257—Messmore vs. Martin et al.	313—Hooker vs. Martin et al.
256—Same vs. Same.	314—Same vs. Same.
276—Scholle vs. Winsor et al.	315—West vs. Eben, Jr.
281—Nichols vs. Nassbaum et al.	317—Gedney vs. Finnell et al.
282—Butler et al. vs. Wehle.	319—Slattery vs. Keveny et al.
295—Rourke vs. Finegan et al.	321—Chetwood vs. Driscoll et al.
297—Lemoine vs. Duparquet.	325—Peck vs. Dunlap.
302—Hilburyhauser vs. Stoever.	326—Meyenhofer vs. Bleakley et al.
304—Reed vs. Allen.	327—McGovern vs. Andrews et al.
308—Allen vs. McChristie.	345—Angell vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.
309—Wiegand vs. Newton.	126—Decker vs. Ingersoll et al.
310—Searing vs. Paref, impleaded.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
521—Arnold et al. vs. Close.	1125—Munson vs. Ward et al.
613—States et al. vs. Cunningham.	1129—Stewart et al. vs. Cunninghaam et al.
2571—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.	1121½—Rogers et al. vs. Morton.
2573—Patterson vs. The Mayor, &c.	1131—Davenport et al. vs. Delvitt et al.
778—Sanchez et al. vs. Morris et al.	1135—Hazelton et al. vs. Smith, impl'd, &c.
917—Faris, Survivor, vs. Fargo, President.	1137—Mull et al. vs. Allerton et al.
1111—Muss vs. Sharkey.	1139—Holbrook vs. Mellen.
1115—Baker vs. Reilly et al.	1143—Baldwin et al. vs. Townsend.
1117—Haffner vs. Heydecker.	1145—Steinson vs. Crawford.
1119—Same vs. The Mayor, &c.	1145½—Davenport et al. vs. Dewitt et al.
1121—Von Creeler vs. Monnott.	1147—Minhof vs. Bunse et al.
1123—Kuhn vs. Naragansett S. S. Co.	1149—Talbert vs. Kelly et al.
1123½—Sharkey vs. Torrillhon.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.	460—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Walbridge et al.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.	1256—Dunrok vs. Hutchinson.
1382—Von Wallhofen vs. Newcombe et al.	1262—Graham vs. Vanderwyde.
2408—The People State New-York ex. rel. Steinert vs. Anthony.	146—Stewart et al. vs. Graham.
2238—Parker vs. Gano, Executor, &c.	1222—Besch vs. Wheeler et al.
1705—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.	1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Missouri.
1216—Dann, Jr., vs. Hillyer et al.	1376—Ferryan vs. Mullins et al.
944—Gormond vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.	1124—Mackwold vs. Oceanic S. N. Co. (Limited.)
830—Sloman vs. Hiller.	1014½—Globe Woolen Co. vs. La Salle Silk M'f'g. Co.
2564—George the Count Jeannes vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.	640—Alexander vs. Bruyer et al.
980—Mathes vs. Sewall.	1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
1214—Buchanan S. Oil Co. vs. Rose.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

No. Demurrer.	
2—Gouter vs. Wilbur.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.	553—McNamara vs. Wallkill National Bank.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.	655½—Smith, Assignee, &c., vs. Avery et al.
929½—Shaw vs. Smilton et al.	657½—Same vs. Same.
1023—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.	537—Baldwin Tool Co. vs. Egan.
1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith.	557½—Raul vs. The Mayor, &c.
2565—Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.	2561—Sheridan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2429—Metropolitan Gaslight Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1751½—Doyle, Adm'r, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1913—Sinclair et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	138—Hume vs. The Mayor, &c.
685—Wohr et al. vs. Felt.	1055—Warner vs. Ashley.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	899½—Rothschild vs. Grand, Houston and Forty-second street Railroad Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., and Curtis and Speir, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
3—Pollock vs. Brennan.	16—Clare vs. National City Bank of New-York.
8—Roberts vs. White et al., Executors.	18—Lynes, Receiver, vs. Birnes.
11—Jones vs. Norwood.	19—Baldwin et al. vs. Talmadge.
12—Oakley vs. The

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

HIS EXAMINATION CONTINUED BY MR. EVARTS.

THE LETTER OF CONTRITION EXPLAINED—TILTON'S CHARGE OF DEC. 30 IMPROPER ADVANCES—MR. MOULTON'S DETERMINATION TO RIGHT TILTON—THE WORD "CRIME" NEVER USED BY HIM AS DESCRIBING HIS FAULT—THE ALLEGED INTERVIEW REGARDING THE PARENTAGE OF RALPH TILTON—THE EXCITING POINTS OF THE TESTIMONY.

The examination of Mr. Beecher was resumed in reference to the interview between the witness and Mr. Moulton in the study of Mr. Beecher's house. He believed, he said, the statements that Mr. Moulton made concerning Mr. Tilton's innocence, and he felt all the more on that account, as it put him in the position of being the injurer of Mr. Tilton. In no sense was the letter of contrition his composition, and in no sense did he dictate it. His attention was directed to the first clause of the letter, which contained the phrase, "I humble myself before him as I do before my God," and he denied that he had used those words. He said, however, that he had humbled himself before God and that he was ready to humble himself before Mr. Tilton. He was taken through the several clauses of the letter, and in most instances described them as either not expressing what he said, or as giving a pale impression of his utterances and of the agitation of his feelings. There was not, he said, a phrase in the letter which he could recognize as his, but he thought he could see the source from which they sprang. The witness gave his evidence on these points with considerable agitation of feeling, and with some infringement on the rules of legal evidence. He was not interrupted, however, except on one occasion when he was commencing to reason. This brought about the interposition of Mr. Beach. He was then examined concerning the interview of Dec. 30 with Mr. Tilton, and he denied explicitly that Mr. Tilton had accused him of adultery with his wife, or had stated that his wife had confessed her adultery with witness. There was no suggestion, he said, of adultery, the charge being one of improper advances. Mr. Beecher was next questioned as to an interview with Mr. Moulton on Jan. 2. He said that according to custom he had been receiving callers that day from 11 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening, and that he could not have had a long interview with Mr. Moulton. He denied having asked Mr. Moulton if he thought it would be safe to have the sale of the pews of Plymouth Church take place, adding that it would be absurd, as the matter was in the hands of the Trustees. He also contradicted other statements contained in Mr. Moulton's testimony. An interview held on the following day was the next subject of inquiry. Mr. Tilton, he said, came in during that interview. Witness turned to him and expressed his profound sorrow for having injured him with Mr. Bowen, and caused a rupture in his family. He also asked his pardon and forgiveness, and expressed his willingness to repair the wrong in any way in his power consistent with truth and honor. Mr. Tilton, he said, was reluctant, but Mr. Moulton, with emphasis, urged the acceptance of the apology. It was finally accepted, and Mr. Tilton and witness shook hands. Neither at that time nor at any other was a public statement of the facts advocated, but on the contrary, secrecy was counseled. Witness was examined at length concerning several of the statements in Mr. Tilton's testimony. His denials of various allegations were emphatic and indignant. He described them as wholesale fictions, gross and odious falsehoods, and in one instance, where there was a reference to sexual commerce, said it was almost intolerable to be asked such questions, and declared before Almighty God that there was never a suggestion of anything of the kind. The attention of Mr. Beecher was next directed to an interview with Mr. Moulton some time before Jan. 10, at which Mr. Bowen's relations with witness were discussed. Mr. Moulton, he said, wanted to explore the ground, and witness gave him a succinct account of his relations with Mr. Bowen, and answered Mr. Moulton's questions, their purpose being to see how far Mr. Bowen was accessible in the matter of getting him to do justice to Mr. Tilton. Reference was made on that occasion to Mr. Bowen's charges against witness. Mr. Moulton asked him if he was afraid of Mr. Bowen by reason of the stories which he had communicated to Mr. Tilton, and he replied no, saying that he would defy him to his face before the whole world. Mr. Moulton, he said, exhausted the language in his condemnation of Mr. Bowen's course. There was a statement made by Mr. Moulton, either in that interview or in some other interview about that time, concerning witness' having confessed adultery to Mr. Bowen. Witness said that he laughed and denied the statement. He added that if he had confessed adultery to Mr. Bowen it would be likely to have impressed itself on his mind. Mr. Moulton, he said, expressed in the most emphatic way, his determination to have Mr. Tilton righted, and he admired him for his fidelity to his friend. Not being himself an expert at business, he had unbounded confidence in Mr. Moulton's resources to bring matters right. The leading idea of the conversation was that Mr. Tilton and witness should stand together for the sake of the family, and for the purpose of getting justice from Mr. Bowen. He spoke with the greatest confidence of compelling Mr. Bowen to do justice. He understood from Mr. Moulton that Mr. Bowen was in favor of arbitration, and that he [Mr. Moulton] was opposed to it. The examination next touched on an interview with Mr. Moulton about the middle of the same month, at which Mr. Moulton described with detail an interview with Mr. Bowen on the previous day. Mr. Moulton, he said, described how he had assailed Mr. Bowen for his conduct toward witness. Mr. Beecher's recital of Mr. Moulton's language was characterized by an effect which may be fairly described as dramatic. At this stage the court adjourned for recess.

After recess the examination was continued in reference to the same topic. Witness testified that Mr. Moulton said it would be a grand thing if he and Mr. Tilton could join forces on the *Christ an Unim*, and that he replied it was impossible, and that surrounding circumstances would not permit it. He was then questioned concerning a visit to Mr. Moulton's at a time when he was seriously ill, and his having met Mr. Tilton there. He did not recall the particular occasion, and counsel drew his attention to it more particularly by mentioning that Mr. Tilton had stated that he [Mr. Beecher] had kissed him on the forehead. "Oh," said Mr. Beecher, remembering the occurrence, "he is right by about four inches; I kissed him on the mouth." He then explained that they kissed each other out of a warmth of sympathy, arising from a reference to Mr. Moulton's illness. He denied having made use of expressions attributed to him by Mr. Tilton during that interview. He was then questioned as to whether Mr. Moulton had told him at any of the interviews in January that Bessie Turner was a dangerous person to have about the house, that she would be better out of the way, and that he [Mr. Beecher] agreed with him. He denied that there was any such occurrence, and further testified that he had nothing to do with the disposal of Bessie Turner, and that he first knew of her whereabouts when called upon to pay an installment for her schooling. The letter of Mrs. Morse to the defendant was the next subject of investigation. Witness said that he carried the letter to Mr. Moulton, who advised that it should be treated calmly and kindly. He also stated that Mrs. Morse was accustomed to exaggerate; that she hated Mr. Tilton, and was only restrained by the love of her daughter. Witness answered the letter. There was nothing said in any of these conversations concerning Mr. Tilton having stated to several persons that he [Mr. Beecher] had had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton. There was no such conversation, nor was there any mention or implication by either Mr. Tilton or Mr. Moulton of his having had criminal relationship with Mrs. Tilton. Neither was the word "crime" ever used as descriptive of his conduct. He had no recollection of the names of Mr. Oliver Johnson and Mrs. Martha Bradshaw being mentioned at any of the interviews in January as persons to whom anything had been communicated. He was further examined in contradiction of Mr. Tilton's testimony, and in all important respects his denials of the plaintiff's statements were emphatic.

The examination then touched on an interview with Mr. Moulton prior to Feb. 7, 1871, at which the subject of Mr. Tilton having a paper for himself was brought up. It was then stated by Mr. Moulton that Elizabeth did not do her part at home, that she was sullen and discontented, and that it affected Mr. Tilton in respect to his work. He expounded the *Golden Age* project, and as a consequence of that conversation witness wrote the letter to Mrs. Tilton, which commenced by saying that when he last saw her he did not expect to be alive long, but that God had been kinder to him than his own thoughts. He explained that in the whirl and tumult of excitement in which he then was he did not expect to live long. Mr. Moulton, he said, informed him that Mr. Tilton had consented to his writing the letter. The letter was given to Mr. Moulton, and was not seen by Mr. Tilton. He had never been put under any restriction in respect to writing to Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Moulton, witness described as the engineer of all these transactions. An interview with Mr. Tilton in the fore part of February, 1871, was then referred to. In that interview Mr. Tilton denied the charge of having made improper advances to a lady in the *Union* office, and of his having gone with a woman to Winsted, Conn. He declared that he had never violated his marital vows, and that he had been immaculate in his chastity from his youth upward. He also described the counsel given him by his Godly and patriarchal father (as he was described to witness) concerning the dangers to which he would be exposed from the other sex, and how it had kept him up. He also invited witness to visit in his house as before, and in a supplemental interview in the bed-room, at which Mrs. Tilton was present, said that witness had acted toward him like a man of honor. Mr. Beecher gave the details of the interview with some elaboration, and finished his description by saying, "Then we all kissed each other." The next and last point of the examination for the day was the famous interview touching the paternity of the boy Ralph. Mr. Beecher appeared to be choking with indignation as he denounced Mr. Tilton's testimony on that subject as a monstrous falsehood, and despite the admonition of the Judge in the morning the applause was emphatic. This brought Mr. Fullerton to his feet, and then was enacted the closing scene of the day's proceedings, which is described elsewhere.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

A greater number of ladies were present in the court-room yesterday than on any day since the opening of the trial. All the counsel engaged in the case, with the exception of Gen. Pryor, were present. On the bench with Judge Neilson were Messrs. David Dudley Field and John B. Parsons. Mr. Beecher came into court with his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Scovell; his daughter-in-law, and his two sons. Frank Moulton sat near the witness-stand, and occasionally stole a glance at Mr. Beecher while he was testifying.

On Mr. Beecher taking the stand his examination was conducted by Mr. Evarts, and the analysis of the letter of contrition was begun. The witness said he had not forgotten the occasion, and would remember it to the judgment day. The expression "I even wish that I were dead" was but a pale and poor and feeble expression of the intensity of his sorrow at having to live in the sorrow of others. It was the strong expression of his surging feeling of sorrow and regret. When asked if he had used the expression "the poor child lying there with folded hands," he answered with much feeling that he had, and that he had taken all the blame to himself, and had continued to do so up to 1874. He was asked about calling on Moulton while the letter was confined to his bed from illness. Mr. Beecher, with a dry smile, said that Moulton was sometimes in bed from late hours the night before and sometimes from rheumatism, but was never too ill to see the witness. The next incident occurred in describing the interview with Tilton and Moulton, where, in reference to an expression claimed to have been used by Tilton, Mr. Beecher said that such language was wholesale fiction, absolutely false, and had never been used. In reference to the possibility of Mrs. Beecher becoming an enemy, Mr. Beecher, with a broad smile on his face, said that he had never entertained such a dread in his life. Mrs. Beecher and her daughter, Mrs. Scovell, laughed heartily.

From this point the examination assumed a more pronounced character. Mr. Beecher was asked regarding certain conversations or expressions relating to alleged criminal intimacy with Mrs. Tilton. He repelled those allegations with dignity and effect, denied before Almighty God that they ever took place or were made, and declared that while he was obliged to hear them in court, they were never made in his presence by any of the parties in the case. On being asked regarding his positive knowledge of the dates of those interviews, he humorously answered that he was absolutely certain as to the interviews of the 26th, 30th, and 31st of December, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, as they were not moveable feasts in the calendar. During this portion of the examination Mr. Beecher's manner was so animated and effective that on several occasions slight manifestations of applause were made by the audience, which were at once suppressed by the court, and several offenders arrested by the officers and ejected from the room.

In describing Moulton's opinion of Mr. Bowen another sensation was produced. Mr. Beecher said that on Moulton's informing him of Bowen's charges, he said he would defy Bowen to his face before the whole world, that he was not afraid of Bowen's stories in the slightest degree. Moulton, Mr. Beecher said, exhausted the language in speaking of Bowen. Moulton said he was treacherous, mean, cowardly, and cruel, and, added Mr. Beecher, with a smile, he prefixed every adjective with an expletive. Moulton laughed and nodded his head, as if in assent. On being asked if he had ever confessed adultery to Bowen, Mr. Beecher said that if he had he would be likely to remember it, and added that he never made such a statement. Mr. Beecher then described Moulton's confidence of his ability to make Bowen do justice to Tilton, when Moulton told him that he would bring Bowen to his marrow-bones, and how when Bowen came to see him [Moulton] he told him he was treacherous and mean; how he shook the now famous letter in Bowen's face, when the latter grew white as a sheet, and falteringly said. "What ought I to do?" when he answered, "It is not for me to tell you what to do." The witness said he asked Moulton why he had not then obtained Tilton's money from Bowen, and Moulton answered that the proper time had not come. With the close of this recital, which was given with much dramatic gesture and an infinite variety of dramatic effect, the audience again repeated a slight demonstration of applause, and the ordinary mid-day recess interrupted what promised to prove a most exciting portion of the proceedings.

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Q.—Yes—what the effect of them was upon your mind in that regard? A.—Why, I earnestly and overgladly believed that they were so—that his statement about Mr. Tilton was the truth about him, and I felt all the worse for believing it, because it made me in some sense an injurer of Mr. Tilton's innocence.

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Q.—This clause, "he would have been a better man in my place than I have been"—did you express that clause in those words, or any equivalent meaning or expression? A.—I did—substantially that, a good many times over.

Q.—In what connection and in reference to what topic, concerning which you were speaking? A.—In reference to the fact that I had, as it were, almost on the first blush, sided against Mr. Tilton and with Mr. Bowen; when I was in difficulty, Mr. Tilton had instantly and with most generous spontaneity, dropped everything and come to my service and help, and when he was in trouble I at once took sides against him.

Q.—Was that your feeling at that time in comparing your conduct, as it stood before you, with his conduct as you remembered it toward yourself? A.—I remember it very distinctly; I shall not forget it till the judgment day.

Q.—Did you express in these words, this—what appears as this clause in the memorandum—"I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other hearts that would ache?" A.—No, Sir; I did not make any statement which is expressed by that formula; I did in that conversation repeat the idea that I was acting selfishly, and I did call up, in various forms and at different times in the conversation, and repetitionally, the relations which I sustained to other persons in my household, and in his household, and to the friends in the church that loved me as if I belonged to their households.

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Q.—Did you express in these words, or in any equivalent, this—what is printed as this clause in the memorandum—what appears as this clause of the memorandum: "I will not plead for myself; I even wish that I were dead; but others must live and suffer?" A.—That is not my phraseology, and it is a very pale, and poor and feeble interpretation of the intensity with which I expressed my sorrow to lie in the sorrow of other people.

Q.—What did you express carrying the idea that not for yourself but for others were you concerned? A.—I do not take your question.

Q.—What can you state as having been said by you carrying the idea that not what you yourself would suffer, but what others would suffer, gave you concern? A.—Well, Mr. Evarts, it should be recollected that I was not in a logical mood, and I did not measure my words nor finish all my sentences, and I am afraid even mixed my metaphors. There was no intensity that I was capable of that I did not pass through in the various phases of my feelings, and sometimes it was the laceration of my own heart at what it seemed to me I had done toward Theodore; sometimes it was the intense feelings at what my presence in the household had done toward Elizabeth; sometimes it was indignation at what Elizabeth had done toward me, and it was just that oscillation and vibration which takes place in a very highly excited state of mind; I expressed indignation I was sorry for the indignation in the next word, and went, perhaps, to the other extreme of accusatory statement.

Q.—Did you dictate this clause, "I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated," in these words or in any equivalent expression? A.—Well, no; no such phrase as that; I have looked through this, [referring to the memorandum which he held in his hand,] and I do not think I see a phrase in it that is my own. and yet I think I see the source from which a good many of them were drawn; I did say that, in very—I cannot recall it definitely and certainly—but that I did express myself very strongly that I had rather die than to have brought such trouble or to increase such trouble; that so far as I myself alone was concerned I counted life very small if I could make reparation; but it was not anything practical and definite; it was a strong expression of surging feeling, regret, and remorse at the mischief that seemed to have been committed by me.

Q.—I ask your attention to the next sentence that appears in the memorandum—"All my thoughts are running toward my friends; toward the poor child lying there, praying with her folded hands." A. (interrupting)—Yes—

Q. (continuing)—Did you express what is there— A.—Very likely—

Q. (continuing)—Appears in that clause? A.—Very likely; in substance; it is a very poor expression—very meagre.

Q.—What did you say, and in what connection? A.—I do not remember exactly what I said; I know that I felt like a father that was standing over the dead body of a child; I remembered her—it was like death—in her sorrow, and she had been a dear child and friend to me, and I seemed to have destroyed her—her reason or her moral sense, and perhaps her life, for she was hovering on the edge of life and death, and I spoke as one would speak of the intensity of my distress.

Q.—During this conversation were there any suggestions made by Mr. Moulton in regard to your feelings for others, and not being exclusively concerned about your own position? A.—I—we reasoned the night before—on the 31st—with me on that ground, when I refused in self-defense to give up the retraction, at first, and thought that that selfish consideration would be mean.

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Mr. Beecher—And he very likely, also, at some point of the conversation, may have dealt in the same way with me on Sunday afternoon, but I do not now recall distinctly any question of that kind; it is very likely to have happened, Sir.

Q.—Did you use these words, or their equivalent, as contained in the next clause of the memorandum. "She is guiltless; sinned against, bearing the transgression of another?" A.—Very likely, very likely; but I had lived for many years, and if I had emanated her affections in such a degree and manner as that it brought discord, and such distress as even to destroy her moral sense, or rather her reason—if I had been the occasion of that, that mischief I took to myself. How could any man stand there and see this trouble—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—That is matter of reasoning, Mr. Beecher; one moment.

Mr. Beecher—Well, I won't reason.

Mr. Beach—No; one moment.

Mr. Evarts—The blame of that you took to yourself? A.—I took the blame to myself, and I continued to take it to myself until the year 1874.

Q.—And this following clause, Mr. Beecher—are these your words, or the expression of what you stated in substance: "Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray to God that he may put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me?" A.—No, Sir; that sentence must go with all the rest; it is not of my parentage; I—the question came up of Mr. Tilton's feeling—the severity of his feeling; the drift of the interview was such a statement on my part, or such an exhibition of my mood and purposes, as should lay the foundation for a kind interference between us, and a reconciliation, and Mr. Tilton's feelings—the strength of them was justified, and when I had shown what my feeling was, it led to conversation in respect to the feeling all round.

Q.—Between you and Mr. Moulton? A.—Between me and Moulton.

Q.—On that occasion? A.—Yes; on that occasion; and it was in connection with Elizabeth Tilton that I said, in many repeated forms, that I felt I had done her an incalculable wrong; that I had no doubt whatever of her forgiveness, but it was Mr. Tilton whose kindness and reconciliation I very much doubted, whose next friend, Mr. Moulton, was talking with me; and he was assuring me, too, that the difficulty with Mr. Tilton was that he had it firmly fixed in his mind that I was his mortal enemy—had been; and he, himself, was satisfied that if he could see me—I said feel, as he believed I felt, it would work a very different state of feeling in Mr. Tilton.

Q.—If Mr. Tilton could see how you felt, as he [Moulton] saw, it would work a very different state of feeling? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I call your attention, Mr. Beecher, to a phrase in your letter of June 1, 1873, which is Exhibit No. 26—this phrase: "The agreement was made after my letter through you was written." This single phrase, "after my letter through you was written." [Handing the paper to witness.] Calling your attention to that phrase in that expression—"letter through you"—were you referring to this memorandum, or this occasion of Sunday in which you had written—in which the memorandum had been written?

Mr. Beach—One moment, Sir. I submit that that is leading; you should ask him what he did refer to.

The Court—If you had asked him what he had referred to, it would doubtless be correct.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is only an introductory question whether he referred to it.

Mr. Morris—What is the question?

Mr. Evarts—The question is whether—the question is altered at the suggestion of the court, Mr. Morris.

Mr. Morris—Yes, it should be in another form.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, the question is, what did you refer to when you spoke of "my letter through you?" A.—I suppose I had reference to this same memorandum that I just had in my hands.

Q.—Had you, up to that time, seen it in any form? A.—I never saw it until I saw it here. I had—I did not hear of it as I now recollect; it never came up in conversation that I recollect, and I think the first time that I heard of it again was when Mr. Tracy, in December, 1872, I think it was—at any rate, it was after he had been called in by Mr. Moulton—saw me, and he spoke of a letter that I had written. Afterward Mr. Claflin asked me about a letter that I had written. I think my brother Edward came to me about a letter, out the document was gone almost out of my mind; I had never seen it, and I used the same phraseology that I had heard used.

TILTON DID NOT ACCUSE HIS WIFE OF ADULTERY.

Q.—I now recur for a moment, Mr. Beecher, to that interview with Mr. Tilton on the 30th of December, before I pass to other topics. Did you, in that interview, use any expression or make any reference of any kind on the subject of Dante's *Inferno*? A.—I recollect none, and I don't agree with—

Mr. Beach—I object to that species of argument, Sir.

Q.—Well, did you, on that occasion, use it? A.—I should say not.

Q.—During that whole interview between Mr. Tilton and yourself, Mr. Beecher, which you have given your narrative of, and he his, did Mr. Tilton in any form accuse you of the crime of adultery with his wife? A.—Most certainly he did not.

Q.—Did he, by way of recital or otherwise, say to you or intimate to you that his wife had ever accused you to him of adultery? A.—He did not.

Q.—Was there at any time during that conversation, raised between you, on his part or on your part, the question whether you had committed adultery with his wife? A.—There was no such question, no such allusion, no such topic, by intimation or by express language, or in any manner whatsoever.

Q.—Was there any statement by him of either verbal or written accusation of or imputation against you by his wife, except the memorandum read about improper solicitations? A.—Nothing but that.

Q.—Was there, during that conversation, any reference to or recital or suggestion of the arguments by which you had overcome her virtue and triumphed over her chastity? A.—No, Sir; no, Sir—nothing.

HE HAD NO CONFERENCE WITH MOULTON ON THE 2D JANUARY.

Q.—I come, now, Mr. Beecher, to the 2d of January. How was that observed that day? A.—According to the custom of years past, in my congregation as in others. My house was open to receive calls on that day from 10 o'clock until 7.

Q.—And how were you personally occupied or taken up that day by that custom of visiting? A.—I cannot recall that specific day; I can recall the custom of those days—I am unusually busy.

Mr. Beach—I submit, Sir, that that is not admissible.

Mr. Evarts—Well, according to your recollection of that day, Mr. Beecher— A.—I have looked to see what memoranda I could find of the day, and according to my knowledge and belief, I received about 800 callers that day.

Q.—And through what hours of the day did that occupation run? A.—Nominally from 10 to 7; but about from 11 to 7.

Q.—Now, have you any recollection of any interview with Mr. Moulton on that day? A.—Only the most shadowy impression that he called upon me as a caller.

Q.—But as to conference or interview with him, what recollection have you on that subject? A.—There was no conference of any—there could have been no conference of any magnitude. There was none.

Q.—Did you go up stairs away from your parlors into your study that day? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Was there on that day any conversation between you, in which you asked Mr. Moulton if he thought it would be safe to have the sale of Plymouth Church pews go on? A.—No, Sir, nothing of the kind; it would have been simply absurd; I had nothing to do with the sale of the Plymouth Church pews; that belongs to the Trustees.

Q.—When was the sale for that year to take place? A.—The sale takes place on the first Tuesday after the first Sunday in the month of January.

Q.—Then it was to take place— A.—The next day.

Q.—The following day? A.—The next day.

Q.—And it did take place? A.—I presume it did; I have never known a year in which they were not sold.

Q.—What length of preliminary notice had been given of the sale? A.—Two weeks—two Sabbaths in advance—the church is always open on the day of sale from morning till night for persons to go in and make a selection, and that is always advertised two weeks in advance.

Q.—Was there any discussion between you and him on that day in regard to any letter that Mr. Tilton was writing or was to write to Mr. Bowen? A.—No, Sir, none.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MOULTON.

Q.—Now, Sir, on the following day was there an interview between you and Moulton, the 3d day of January or thereabouts? A.—Yes, Sir, there was, there or thereabouts.

Q.—Within what— A.—Within a few days; I forget it now, but I think it was on the 3d.

Q.—Where did that occur? A.—At Mr. Moulton's house.

Q.—Were you there by appointment or by chance? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—And where was it held? A.—In Mr. Moulton's chamber.

Q.—And what was his condition of health? A.—He was, I think, then—he was in bed, and I think it was on account of sickness; sometimes he was in bed from late hours the night before, and sometimes from rheumatism, but I think this was illness; indeed, I know he was, now, on thinking.

Q.—You think it was illness? A.—I know it was illness.

Q.—But not so far as to preclude him from seeing visitors? A.—No, Sir, I have never seen him too ill to receive a call from me.

Q.—While you were there with Mr. Moulton did Mr. Tilton come in? A.—He did.

Q.—Had you seen him before since your interview on the 30th December? A.—I think not, Sir; I am pretty sure I did not; certainly not to have any intercourse.

Q.—As he came in what form of salutation, if any, passed on his part? A.—With me?

Q.—With you? A.—None.

Q.—Then how did this conversation proceed in his presence? A.—I think Mr. Moulton began by referring to my conversation which had been passing between him and me; that was the beginning of it; Mr. Moulton was proceeding to tell some things to Mr. Tilton, when I struck in myself.

Q.—You had been talking with Mr. Moulton before Mr. Tilton came in? A.—I had.

Q.—What had you been saying to him? A.—I had been speaking in respect to Mr. Tilton, and what he must have suffered, and what I regarded as the hardship of his position, and that I thought his self-restraint and his carriage of himself had been remarkable, under the circumstances, as they then had been revealed to me; there was some—not a prolonged conversation, but something of a conversation of that kind.

Q.—Now, after Mr. Tilton came in, how did Moulton open the conversation—after Mr. Tilton came in? A.—It was in general that I had been saying very kind things of Mr. Tilton.

Q.—He said this to Mr. Tilton? A.—He said this to Mr. Tilton; Mr. Tilton was distant and gloomy in his aspect; I turned toward him—shall I give what I—

Q.—Yes; what passed between you and him then? A.—I turned toward Mr. Tilton, and with far more words than I am giving now—I epitomize and give the substance—I turned to Mr. Tilton and spoke to him all the profound regrets that I had—that I had in any way been a party or subsidiary to the injuries inflicted upon him by Mr. Bowen, and I also said that the disturbance in his household, which had been occasioned by me, was without intention and without my recognition at the time, but that I did regard it now as being very serious, and that I had the most profound sorrow for the disturbance I had occasioned—the rupture between him and his family, and the miseries that he must have suffered—that I asked his pardon for the one and for the other; that I felt that I had been in the w

A.—You will have to repeat that sentence again, Sir.

Q.—In the conversation which occurred, in which Mr. Moulton said more or less about what was in or was to be in the letter or document Mr. Tilton was preparing for use with Mr. Bowen, were the particulars or names of the instances of charge against you mentioned? A.—I do not know that it was mentioned in regard to their being included in that document; while we were talking about that we were also talking about Mr. Bowen, and about his charges, and it was—it was a general conversation, not historically and logically arranged at all, and in that conversation, which was—a parcel of which was this preparing of the document—his charges were mentioned and discussed.

Q.—Yes. Well? A.—They were not mentioned, however, to me as they appeared afterward in the letter.

Q.—No? Well, did Mr. Moulton say that Bowen charged that you had confessed adultery to him? A.—I think—he did—yes, he said so; I was only hesitating as to whether it was in that interview or not; he said so at some one of the interviews about that time.

Q.—About this time? A.—Yes.

BEECHER LAUGHED AT THE CHARGE OF ADULTERY.

Q.—What did you reply to that? A.—Well, I think I laughed; I denied it; were I to confess adultery to Mr. Bowen, I am sure it would be impressed on my mind.

Q.—Did you say to him on that subject whether or no Mr. Bowen had ever made any such charge or imputation to you personally? A.—I said to him that from the origin of the difficulties between Mr. Bowen and me down to February or January, or February of 1870, and again Dec. 26, there had been several adjudications—arbitrations—that is, there had been many conversations, but Mr. Bowen had never had any difficulty with me except business difficulties, and that he never, at—under any circumstances, had made a statement which implicated my moral character.

TILTON'S CLAIM AGAINST BOWEN.

Q.—Now, Sir, in this conversation what was was then—what was said by Mr. Moulton in regard to the treatment or management of Mr. Tilton's pecuniary claim against Mr. Bowen—about its being carried into court, or what not? A.—He spoke of it, I recollect distinctly, as a thing which was inevitable; that he was bound to see justice done to Theodore Tilton; spoke of it with an intensity and an enthusiasm that I admired, that excited my admiration for his fidelity to his friend; and as I am inexpert in business I felt unbounded confidence in his resources to carry out a business arrangement, and listened to him with admiration.

Q.—Now, did Mr. Moulton, during this interview, or at any interview, say or tell you that he [Moulton] did not wish to carry the claim of Mr. Tilton against Mr. Bowen into court—that the taking it into court was going to rip out your relations with Mr. Tilton's family? A.—No, Sir; no, Sir; nothing.

Q.—Nothing of the kind? A.—Nothing of the kind. If you think of it, when you come to another interview—

Mr. Evarts—Oh, well—

Mr. Beach—One moment.

Mr. Evarts—Each interview will stand for itself. Did Mr. Moulton tell you that he would rather pay Tilton what Bowen owed him than to rip up your relations with Mr. Tilton's family, or anything to that effect? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember, Mr. Beecher, whether during this conversation, when you were discussing points and difficulties that had existed and been adjusted between you and Mr. Bowen, whether any memorandum of these points was spoken of and brought out in any way? A.—Yes, Sir, it was spoken of. I told Mr. Moulton that I had at home (for there I kept a few of my own documents) that I had a memorandum of the points which were in discussion at the interview between Mr. Bowen and myself—the last interview.

Q.—At Freeland's? A.—At Freeland's.

Q.—Well? A.—He wanted me to bring them to him; and I think the next day, probably—but immediately after, or very soon after—I hunted them up and brought them to him.

Q.—Did you deliver that paper to Mr. Moulton at or about that time—at that interview, or soon after? A.—It was about that time that I began to put all my documents into his hands, and I put that in. It was the first fruits.

Mr. Evarts—That is Exhibit No. 107. Have you that paper [to Mr. Morris,] marked only for identification?

Mr. Morris—I believe you had it marked for identification.

Mr. Evarts—That paper was in Mr. Bowen's handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at that and see if that is your recollection of the contents of the paper? [Showing the printed copy.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—The original copy, if your Honor please, was before us in court, and was marked for identification, but it has between the counsel on one side and the other been mislaid; it is not to be found.

The Court—Have you a copy?

Mr. Evarts—We have this printed copy, which we all know to be a copy.

The Court—I presume there will be no objection to your using that.

Mr. Evarts—We now put it in evidence, being one of the papers that passed between these gentlemen—Mr. Moulton, Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—Subject to correction if the original is different.

Mr. Evarts—Of course.

The Court—Of course.

Mr. Evarts—The memorandum is this—it has been read, has not it?

Mr. Shearman—Yes.

Mr. Evarts, (reading):

"First—Report and publish sermons and lecture-room talks.

Second—New edition Plymouth Collection, and Freeland's interest.

Third—Explanations to church.

Fourth—Write me a letter.

Fifth—Retraction every quarter what has been said to my injury."

Q.—The word "me" and "my" means Mr. Bowen there? A.—I understood it so.

Q.—It is his memorandum? A.—It is his memorandum.

Q.—Of the topics? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did those form the topics of the conversation between you and Bowen, as you described to Mr. Moulton? A.—They did; I took each one of them, and told Mr. Moulton what the substance of the conversation was between Mr. Bowen and me on each point.

Mr. Morris—The one following is marked for identification also; we had better have that, if you do not find it.

Mr. Evarts—The paper cannot be found; there were two papers.

Mr. Morris—I do not know whether you have them or we have them.

Mr. Evarts—Now, after giving this matter of your and Bowen's affairs with Mr. Moulton on this occasion, you remember then the subject coming up of your feelings in regard to any injury you had done Mr. Tilton? A.—In that order of time, do you mean?

Q.—I mean, after this conversation about Bowen with you was over, between you and Moulton, whether that topic suggested any expression by you of your feelings in regard to having taken sides against Tilton with Bowen? A.—I do not recall anything, Sir, at present.

Q.—Was anything said by Mr. Moulton as to the occasion or propriety of you and Tilton combining? A.—Yes, Sir. Oh, yes, sir; that was the idea that flowed through every conversation, and was the leading idea—"You and Mr. Tilton must stand together."

Q.—As toward or against whom? A.—For the sake of the family and for the sake of his restoration and for the sake of justice—justice from Mr. Bowen to him. Well, as I remember it—I suppose I cannot tell, though what I thought—

MOULTON SAID HE WANTED TO COMPEL BOWEN TO DISGORGE.

Q.—No; only what passed between you. Now, did Mr. Moulton at this last conversation, or during the conversation, state to you what he proposed to do, and to what result or what effect he proposed to bring matters with respect to Mr. Bowen? A.—He spoke with the utmost confidence of compelling Mr. Bowen to disgorge; Mr. Bowen, as I understood from him, wanted to arbitrate; he did not want to.

Q.—Mr. Moulton? A.—He did not tell me why.

Q.—But he told you that he did not want to arbitrate? A.—Yes. Mr. Tilton did not want it, and that he did not, as I understood it, as his adviser; I understood that it was—

Q.—Do you remember the expression in this conversation that Mr. Moulton used on the subject of being able to bring Mr. Bowen to terms; do you remember any particular expression that he used as to what he would bring Mr. Bowen to? A.—Yes, Sir; a good many of them I recollect.

Q.—At this interview I am speaking of now? A.—I think it was at this interview; it was at one, and I think it was at this, that he said he would bring him to his marrow-bones; he spoke at this interview of their purpose being to bring Mr. Bowen in such a situation that he would do him justice of himself without arbitration or legal proceedings.

Q.—Yes? A.—That was the point they were coming at, as I understood it.

Q.—Now, was anything said—[after a pause,] do you remember, Mr. Beecher, at this interview—anything of this kind being said by Mr. Moulton in regard to this letter to Bowen, "that Mr. Tilton wants to publish this letter, and feels that he has taken out of it all that concerned you and your relations with the family; he wants to leave, and will leave, you and Mr. Bowen in conflict;" do you remember his expressing himself in any such way? A.—No, Sir, he did not; there was no letter shown to me; there was no discussion that could have taken place.

Q.—Do you remember his saying that he did not approve of such a course—that he himself, Moulton, did not approve of any publication? A.—I do not remember.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH MOULTON.

Q.—Now, Sir, in that same month of January, and at a somewhat later period, did you have an interview with Mr. Moulton at his house concerning the interview he had with Mr. Bowen? A.—I did, the next day.

Q.—The next day after the interview with Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whenever that was? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did this interview between yourself and Mr. Moulton come about, and where was it held? A.—I suspect it came about by my own wish to hear what had happened between him and Bowen; I knew that he was going to see him immediately; I had given him the document that he asked.

Q.—Very well? A.—And I knew of the interview.

Q.—Do you remember whether he sent for you or not? A.—No, I do not.

Q.—Very well—now, it was at his house, was it? A.—It was.

Q.—And where? A.—In the parlor down stairs; he was, I think, in his dressing-gown and slippers; he was unwell; he was not much out of his house during all those days.

Q.—About what time was this—about how long after? A.—I should say somewhere along the 12th or 13th of January; but I will not be certain of dates.

Q.—Toward the middle of the month? A.—Toward the middle of the month.

Q.—Now, what did Mr. Moulton tell you at this interview, as to what had passed between him and Mr. Bowen about Mr. Tilton's claims—where had he seen Mr. Bowen? A.—At his house.

Q.—Well, at whose house? A.—At Mr. Moulton's.

A.—At his own house—Mr. Bowen had come there? A.—He had already told me that Mr. Bowen had been invited to come two days before.

Q.—Yes? A.—And appointed the day after to-morrow, as I understood; and on that night he told me that he was present, and a long and full conversation had passed between them, which conversation he described minutely and dramatically.

Q.—Did he show you where Mr. Bowen sat? A.—Yes, Sir, he did; and how he looked and what he said.

Q.—Well, you must give us this, as far as you recall it, Mr. Beecher? A.—He detailed to me with some particularity—with more particularity than I can rehearse it—the statement which he made to Mr. Bowen of his treatment of Mr. Tilton; of the infamy of his conduct in procuring Mr. Tilton to write the letter of the 26th, and promised to back it, and then stepping from him, and going over to my side; he went into it with relish, and effectually; he then also pinned, he said, on Mr. Bowen, in regard to his treatment of me, a preliminary instance of infamy that was almost without example. He rehearsed to him the different stories that he had repeated of me, and that when he had interviews with me at one and another time he had never dared to mention one of these stories to my face, but only behind my back, and that they had never come up except it was to settle some money difficulty between us; that he then told Mr. Bowen of the last and grand settlement that had taken place between him and me at Mr. Freeland's in the Spring of that year, or in the early part of the season—months of the year—

Mr. Evarts—That is, of 1870? A.—Of 1870. That at that time, he says, "you went over the ground with Mr. Beecher and you took up every cause of offense that you had against him professedly, and you, after every one of them had been discussed and had been settled amicably, and after Mr. Freeland had come out and shaken hands with both of you, how you had walked with Mr. Beecher through the streets, discussing how you might work together afterward in amity and peace, and after Mr. Beecher, in fulfillment of his promise, had gone to the house of God, and had there, in the presence of his people, rehearsed the reconciliation that had taken place between him and you, and you went down and shook hands with him at the foot of the altar, how then, within forty-eight hours you had told a man—his friend—that you had that which would drive Mr. Beecher out of town in less than twenty-four hours, if you should speak it." And he said, "I took that document in my hand and shook it in his face, and he turned as pale as a ghost," and he said, "What—what shall I do?" And I told him, said I, "It is not for me to tell you what you shall do." And he said he looked up at the portrait hanging on the wall, and he said, "I—I shall never be able to be reconciled to that man again—"

Mr. Evarts—To whom?

Mr. Beecher—The portrait which was—the Page portrait—which I think was then hanging there. And he said that Mr. Bowen was ready to do anything. Well, said I, "Why didn't you get the money out of him?" He said, "The time won't come—the time was not come; he said what Bowen ought to do was to put Mr. Tilton back into the *Independent*; that is what he ought to do."

Mr. Evarts (looking at the clock and turning to his Honor)—I see it is 1 o'clock.

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen will keep their seats until the jury retire.

A recess was then ordered until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The jury were called at 2:07, and the direct examination of Mr. Beecher was continued.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher, when Mr. Moulton said in answer to your inquiry why, when he found Bowen, he did not exact the money or bring him to the point of paying it, you said Mr. Moulton said the time had "not come yet." Did he further explain or state what he meant by that, or did you understand in any way from him what he did mean? A.—I did not understand it; I was perplexed by it.

Q.—Now, when in this interview he said to you that the proper thing for Bowen to do—to be accomplished with Bowen—was that Bowen should put Tilton back on the *Independent*—A.—It was a part of what he said.

Q.—Well, I say when that was said— A.—I beg your pardon.

Q.—When that was said, in that conversation or otherwise in that conversation, was anything said by Moulton as to whether Tilton could work on the *Christian Union*? A.—Not at that interview, I think, Sir; at one not far removed from that; it was belonging to that period and to the state of things.

Q.—In the month of January? A.—He never said exactly that; he spoke of what a grand thing it would be if Tilton and I could join forces on the *Christian Union*.

Q.—Well, what did you reply to that? A.—Well, my reply was that that was an absolute impossibility; that the circumstances surrounding that paper, and the feelings of the persons engaged in it would not permit such an association.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, do you remember anything of a visit you made when Mr. Moulton was seriously ill, and meeting Mr. Tilton there at his house, and a passage between yourself and him? A.—Well, I remember several; it was not an infrequent thing.

Q.—Do you remember being there at a time when Mr. Moulton was regarded by you as seriously ill—dangerously? A.—Yes, Sir, he was—

Q.—When, about, was that? A.—It was in the early—it was some—I think it was in—I cannot say whether it was January or Febuary.

Q.—Before he went South? A.—Yes, Sir, it was before he went, and partly in consequence of that sickness that he went, remained there in consequence of it.

Q.—During that illness? Now do you remember meeting Mr. Tilton there at the house during such a visit of yours to Mr. Moulton when he was very sick, and anything passing between you and him? A.—I don't seem to recall anything more than that we met there, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Tilton has spoken of it as an occasion in which you kissed him on the forehead? A.—Oh!

Q.—Do you remember anything concerning that? A.—Yes, Sir; he is right by about four inches. I kissed him on his mouth. [Suppressed laughter.] We came down—I came down from above—where I had seen Frank—Mr. Moulton, and he had been—he was suffering from rheumatism of the chest and of the heart, as I understood, and was in great suffering, and I was very apprehensive; I do not know that it was the physician's judgment, but I was very apprehensive that in one of those attacks he might suddenly go off, and I felt very deep sympathy and concern, and when I came down Mr. Tilton was in the parlor, and I met him and spoke of him as a friend of both of us, and what I felt about his—

Q.—Spoke of Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; and what I considered to be his critical condition, and there were some words interchanged, I don't know what, but in the warmth of that sympathetic moment we kissed each other.

Q.—Do you remember using any expression like this: "Theodore, Frank has saved my life, and I would willingly die and give my life to save Frank's?" A.—No, Sir; I don't remember any precise language like that; I may have said that I would be willing almost to give my life to save his.

Q.—Do you remember any expression of this kind to Mr. Tilton on that occasion: "Frank is very sick. He is at the grave's edge. I am afraid he will die; and if he dies, Theodore, what will then become of your case and mine?" A.—No, Sir; I don't recall any such.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, I understand you to have said distinctly that the letter of Mr. Tilton to Mr. Bowen was not shown to you or read to you at any interview at this time? A.—It was not.

Q.—And, then, there was no interview at that time at which Mr. Tilton was present at which any such occurrence took place? A.—No, Sir; not within my remembrance. And I think I should remember it.

Q.—Did any interview occur with Mr. Tilton or Mr. Moulton at this period during January—this middle part of January, from the 7th onward—in which any relation that you had to that letter, or any connection which Mr. Tilton's and your affairs had with that letter, was the subject of conversation between you and either of these gentlemen? A.—I did not know that there was any such letter until the Spring of 1872; I knew that there were steps in progress, documents forming, which were to bring a statement before Mr. Bowen and an influence to procure a statement, but that it took on the form of a letter, or that it was a letter—that I had nothing to do—or that concerned itself with my affairs, I had no more idea of it than I had of things transacted in China.

HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT SENDING BESSIE TURNER TO SCHOOL.

Q.—Do you remember, Mr. Beecher, whether at any of the interviews spoken of about this middle period of January, or at any time thereabouts, at any interview between Mr. Moulton and yourself, anything of this kind occurred on the subject of Miss Bessie Turner; did Mr. Moulton tell you that Mr. Tilton thought Bessie Turner was a dangerous person to have about; that she was what Mr. Tilton termed a "tattler," and knew of the facts as between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir. Shall I give the full knowledge of Bessie Turner?

Q.—No, not at the moment; I will inquire. A.—No, Sir; nothing of that kind.

Q.—Did anything of that kind occur? A.—nothing of that kind; that is, I am speaking with reference to her removal.

Q.—This period in January? A.—During January.; Bessie Turner was spoken of, but I understood your question with reference to her necessary removal on account of her knowledge of my relations with Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Yes; the question was this— A. (interrupting)—There was no such knowledge ever in any way brought to me.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton say anything of this kind to you: "I thought she was better out of the way than there," and to that you replied that you thought so, too? A.—He never said it, nor I never answered it in any such way.

Q.—And was it represented to you by Mr. Moulton at any such interview that Mrs. Tilton said, as Mr. Tilton told him, that the best place for her was out West at school? A.—No, Sir; I knew nothing about her going out West to school.

Q.—Did he tell you at that time that Mr. Tilton could not afford to pay her expenses, and did you say? "Well, I will pay the expense, or I will do anything that is necessary to keep this thing down," or anything of that character? A. (emphatically)—Nothing of that sort; there was no consultation with me of any sort of description in respect to the disposal of Bessie Turner; the first knowledge I had of her whereabouts was when I was called upon to pay her first installment.

MRS. MORSE'S CHARGES.

Q.—In the latter part of January of that year, Mr. Beecher, an interview has been spoken of, both by Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, as which a letter of Mrs. Morse was brought—[to Mr. Shearman]—what is the exhibit?—brought under consideration.

Mr. Shearman—Exhibit 7.

Q.—(Resumed)—Do you remember a letter of that kind received by you, and handed by you to Mr. Moulton? A.—I do.

Q.—In the end of January—towards the end of January? A.—I think it was that.

Mr. Morris had been looking for the exhibit.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Shearman)—Are you sure it is 7?

Mr. Morris at this moment handed the letter to Mr. Evarts, who put the following question:

Q.—Please look at that and see whether you remember that letter? A.—I recollect this letter.

Q.—You remember that letter? A.—I remember the letter.

Q.—Now, on receiving that letter, what did you do with it? A.—I carried it to Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with him on the subject? A.—I did.

Q.—Did he read the letter? A.—I presume he did.

Q.—You handed it to him? A.—I gave him the letter, and he kept it.

Q.—Did you have a conversation about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he read the letter? A.—Yes, he read the letter.

Q.—In your presence?

Mr. Beach—He does not say so.

Q.—Well, is that so? A.—What, Sir?

Q.—Did he read the letter in your presence before that conversation? A.—He did.

Q.—What, then, was said about it? Did you ask him any advice, and did he give you any? A.—I did; I asked him how the letter had better be treated, and he said he thought it would be better it should be treated mildly, kindly.

Q.—What did he say, if anything, about Mrs. Morse? A.—Well, he said Mrs. Morse was half crazy; said that she imagined a great many things; that she hated Theodore Tilton; that she was in the habit of either telling stories or magnifying incidents so that they did not represent the truth; that she was unrestrained except by her love for her daughter.

Q.—Was anything said about the credibility of her charges in that letter, or his belief of any of them? A.—There was; I don't think that there was then a specific denial—I received that at a subsequent interview with Mr. Tilton—but I think there was; it was assumed that these were to be treated—that this whole letter was to be treated as the hallucination of Mrs. Morse; the charges were denied in so far as they respected Mr. Tilton talking about affairs.

Q.—Yes. Mr. Moulton said that that was not true? A.—Yes.

Q.—And afterward did you write an answer to that letter? A.—I did, Sir.

Mr. Morris produced a letter, which was handed to the witness by Mr. Evarts.

Q.—Was this written in Mr. Moulton's presence, or shown to him, or how otherwise? That seems to be a draft. A.—I expect this was written in his presence, Sir; it is not my paper.

Q.—It is your writing? A.—This is—I suspect that is the sketch that I drew up of the letter, and which he approved, and that I then went home and sent the letter to her; I judge so; I never use ruled paper; I am particular in that regard.

Q.—This was written in pencil? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—This is Exhibit No. 8.

Q.—At these interviews, or at any other interview where this letter was the subject of conversation, was Mr. Tilton also present? A.—He was at one; I do not know whether it was the same or whether it was a subsequent one.

Q.—At this interview was anything said about one passage of that letter which imputes to Mr. Tilton having stated that you preached to forty of your mistresses? There is a passage in that letter of Mrs. Morse's that charges that Mr. Tilton stated that. A.—Well, Sir, is that charge made in that letter?

Mr. Beach looked at the witness and smiled, and slowly shook his head in the negative.

Mr. Evarts—I believe there is nothing in that letter on that subject. A.—What, Sir?

Q.—I believe there is nothing in that letter on that subject. A.—That letter contains simply a charge of repeating the story of his domestic difficulties and troubles, if I recollect it.

Q.—Now, was there any conversation at this or either of those interviews at the end of January, if there was more than one, in which these topics were up of Mrs. Morse or your letter—was there anything said about whether or not Mr. Tilton had told more or less persons—twelve persons, I think, is mentioned—of your, Mr. Beecher's, criminal relationship with Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir, there was nothing in the letter of that, and nothing in the conversation.

Mr. Beach—I think the fore part of that answer should be excluded.

The Court—Well, it may be excluded.

Mr. Evarts—Of course, the letter will speak for itself.

Mr. Beach—It was not called.

Mr. Evarts—Let me have the letter again, and I will see what there is. At that interview, Mr. Beecher, or any following one, was anything said—

Mr. Beach—He has said that.

Mr. Evarts—About Mr. Tilton having told any number of persons, twelve or any other number, of your criminal relationship—it is printed here—it should be relations with Mrs. Tilton? A.—There was no such conversation about criminal relations with Mrs. Tilton.

NO IMPUTATION OF CRIMINAL RELATIONS MADE UP TO JANUARY, 1870.

Q.—Was, at any time, in any of those conversations, from the beginning on to the period we have now reached, say the end of January, 1871, any mention made in your hearing by Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton that there were any criminal relations, or ever had been, between you and Mrs. Tilton? A.—None; no mention and no implication.

Q.—Was any word "crime," in regard to your conduct, used by either of those gentlemen, or anyone else, in your presence? A.—No, none; no such terms.

Q.—Now, did anything of this kind occur at this interview, or either of these interviews, at the end of January—did Mr. Tilton say to you, "I then said that Mrs. Tilton had made her confession to me in July, 1870; that I had shortly after that informed Oliver Johnson and Mrs. Martha Bradshaw; that during the Summer I had informed no other person, but I told him possibly twelve did know of that fact;" was there any conversation of that kind that day—anything to do with any criminal relations between you and Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, nothing.

Q.—Nothing? A.—Nothing.

Q.—No suggestion?

Mr. Beach—It seems to me that that is inadmissible.

Mr. Evarts—Now, was any—

Mr. Beach—One moment; it seems to me that question calls for the judgment of the witness. The question is, whether anything of that kind was said in regard to criminal relations; the question is whether anything of that kind was said, and what preceded and what followed.

Mr. Evarts—The examination of the witness, Tilton, makes the conversation apply to criminal relations.

Mr. Beach—That follows from what was said.

Mr. Evarts—No, it was mentioned.

Mr. Beach—Well.

Mr. Evarts—I have asked him about that, and he says nothing was said of that kind about criminal relations.

The Court—You purpose to confine yourself to these specific statements of the other witnesses, I suppose?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, that is my point.

Mr. Beach—Very well; that is very well to confine himself to a specific statement, but to ask whether that specific statement related to any particular subject in relation, is asking for the conclusion of the witness without giving what was said.

Mr. Evarts—I think not; the conversation opens by a statement by Mr. Tilton that Mr. Moulton wanted to know whether he had told twelve persons of Mr. Beecher's criminal relations with Mrs. Tilton, and that Mr. Beecher says no such question as that was asked, nor was the subject spoken of. Then, there is a considerable narrative by Mr. Tilton, to which there is no importance, at least for any purpose I have in view, except to show that whether or not it occurred, it had not anything to do with criminal relations, and I ask him, therefore, whether at that conversation anything was said about any communications that had been made to any other persons concerning any criminal relations between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—That is not the question; if it had been, I should probably not have objected.

Mr. Evarts—Perhaps not; but that is the point. Now, Mr. Beecher— A.—No, Sir; there was no such. Mr. Evarts, your question was so long and so hung fire while the discussion was going on, that I do not know whether the answer fits exactly to it.

Mr. Beach—Your former answer did; you answered the question before I got in my objection.

Mr. Beecher—Oh!

Mr. Evarts—Now, was the name of Mr. Oliver Johnson or of Mrs. Martha Bradshaw, as persons to whom anything had been communicated, introduced at those conversations—at either of them in the end of January? A.—I think not, Sir; if they were I do not remember them; both of their names came in later, but I do not recall either as being mentioned as early as this.

Q.—Now, at either of these conversations, was there anything said about Mr. Tilton's having said or reported that you preached to forty mistresses, or any number of mistresses, at your church? A.—No, Sir, not as late as the last of January.

Q.—When did any conversation occur about that? A.—I should think it was somewhere about the first two weeks of January. I went to Mr. Moulton with a statement that Mr. Tilton had made that statement; it had been brought to me by credible authority, and this was after things were in a train for harmonious adjustment; he desired it in behalf of Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Mr. Moulton did? A.—Yes, Sir; subsequently, he explained to me that he had seen Mr. Tilton, and that Mr. Tilton had ratified the statement which he had made in the quarter where it was likely to do injury.

Q.—And that is the conversation on that subject as you recollect it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was anything said at these conversations, or either of them, in regard to information given by Mr. Tilton concerning relations between you and Mrs. Tilton to her mother, Mrs. Morse—were you informed at either of these conversations by Mr. Tilton—by Mr. Tilton that Mrs. Tilton had informed her mother, Mrs. Morse? A.—I do not recall it.

Q.—Was anything said about Mr. Joseph Richards, Mrs. Tilton's brother, having come to him, Tilton, and asked him whether or not he had noticed Mr. Beecher's visits to his house, and whether he was quite sure that they were altogether of an orderly character—was there any conversation of that kind? A.—Between me and who?

Q.—Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

MRS. MORSE WAS NOT CHARGED WITH PROPAGATING STORIES.

Q.—Was anything said to you by Mr. Tilton of this nature; that Mrs. Morse was propagating the story in this way, namely, she was saying among your family and relatives that Theodore made such and such charges against Elizabeth, and that her method of denouncing him [Tilton] for making such charges was a very effective way of propagating the stories themselves? A.—You will have to go over it again; I do not get exactly the hang of it.

Mr. Evarts—The question is whether, in this connection, Mr. Tilton—Mr. Tilton said to you—

Mr. Beecher (interrupting)—Said all these things?

Mr. Evarts—Anything of this kind; whether he told you that Mrs. Morse was propagating the story in this way, namely, that she was saying, among her family and relatives, that Theodore made such and such charges against Elizabeth, and that her method of denouncing me [that is Tilton] for making such charges was a very fatal way of propagating the charges themselves. That is, that Mrs. Morse's denunciation of him making these charges against his wife was a mode of giving publicity to the charges themselves? A.—I don't remember any such conversation; I think it would be impossible for such a statement to be remembered, had it ever been made, but I do not think that the substance that I seem to gather out from that question, came into conversation between us. Various and divers were the conversations in respect to the animosity Mrs. Morse had against him, and there may have fallen out, incidentally one thing and another bearing on it, but it was scattered up and down in the conversation in such a way that it has escaped my mind, so that I cannot give it definiteness.

Q.—And whatever may or may not have been said in regard to any propagation or statement of any story, was it said to you by either Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton that any such story was a story of criminal relations between you and Mrs. Tilton? A.—Neither Mr. Tilton nor Mr. Moulton stated to me that Mrs. Morse was circulating that I had had criminal intercourse with her daughter.

Q.—Or anything of the kind? A.—Nor anything of the kind, Sir.

THE CONVERSATION ABOUT A NEW NEWSPAPER FOR TILTON.

Q.—You remember, Mr. Beecher, that there are three letters in evidence, all bearing date on the 7th of February, 1871? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, do you remember an interview shortly preceding that date, and with whom? A.—With Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Where was that? A.—At his house.

Q.—Was the subject of whether or no Mr. Bowen would restore Mr. Tilton to the *Independent* brought up by Mr. Moulton?

Mr. Fullerton—That is a leading question, Sir, and very objectionable.

Mr. Evarts—Why?

Mr. Fullerton—Because the witness recollects the interview, and should state what it was.

Mr. Evarts—I only want what occurred on that subject.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't want it brought in in that way.

Mr. Evarts—That I do want, and have a right to have it; there is nothing leading in the question whatever.

Mr. Fullerton—Will the stenographer please repeat it?

The Stenographer (reading)—Was the subject of whether or no Mr. Bowen would restore Mr. Tilton to the *Independent* brought up by Mr. Moulton?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, you can't put a leading question if that's not one.

Mr. Evarts—It is a question that indicates the subject—whether it was or was not brought into the conversation.

Mr. Fullerton—And hence leading.

Judge Neilson—You can ask him whether anything was said on that subject, and, if so, what. It is rather leading, I think.

Mr. Evarts—Was anything said, Mr. Beecher, at this conversation as to whether or no Mr. Bowen would restore Mr. Tilton to the *Independent*? A.—I do not recall it in connection with that interview.

Q.—What was the commencement of that interview as you do recollect it? A.—I do not know, Sir; I don't remember what the commencement was; I remember the substance of it.

Q.—Well, was Mr. Tilton's relations or expectations in regard to the *Independent* made a subject of conversation?

Mr. Beach—At that interview.

Mr. Evarts—At that interview?

Mr. Beecher—At that interview?

Mr. Evarts—Yes. A.—My own impression is that they were not.

Q.—Well, was anything said about any other paper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was that? A.—Well, the *Golden Age* was then under discussion; Mr. Tilton was going to have a paper for himself was the keynote, and it was desirable—shall I go on?

Mr. Evarts—Well, yes; go on now.

Mr. Beecher—I don't pretend to give the order of thought or language, but the body of the interview—of the discussion—was that Mr. Tilton must have an organ for himself; he shan't be voiceless nor put out, and that with my influence, and that of my friends, and of his friends, a journal could be established, and if we were to stand together unitedly, and if I would sincerely and cordially aid, everything might be accomplished that was desirable. At that interview he expressed more fully what he had intimated at several, that one great hindrance to Mr. Tilton's happiness and ease of working was that Elizabeth did not do her part at home; that she was discontented and sullen, and that it was impossible to expect a man of genius—and Mr. Moulton spoke of Mr. Tilton as a man of genius—to work all day—for he said, "Isn't it grand that he has just gone over there and taken off his coat and gone to work, as if he hadn't ever had a position, and is trying to earn his bread;" he spoke of it as impossible for a man of genius to return home at night and find his wife crying or sitting at the head of the table, sullen and unconversable, and it irritated him; and he said, "Theodore is the easiest man to be led by his affections that ever lived. Elizabeth can do everything with him, and she must do her part; and you must help to make her." That was the general form of the counsel, and then he suggested that to unify ourselves and take away all friction, and to give to this new enterprise the advantage of an approving unity of feeling and counsel, it would be a good thing if I should write a letter to him, (Moulton) for him to show to Mr. Tilton, expressive—committing myself on paper to the expression of my cordiality toward him, and also a letter to Mrs. Tilton, with whom I had more influence, he said, than any living being, in order to bring her under Mr. Moulton's counsel, which would be concurrent with my counsel and judgment, and so the family would be brought in—Mrs. Tilton—a happy home for him; that I would help him, Frank would help him, our friends would help him, and with his power and experience and skill, he would have a journal that would be heard of all through the land. I thought it was not an unwise plan; I wrote the letters to him and to her and put them in Mr. Moulton's hands.

Q.—Now, you have spoken heretofore, Mr. Beecher, of Mr. Moulton's saying that the proper thing that should be done—to be made, was—was that Mr. Bowen should put Mr. Tilton back on the *Independent*. Previous to this conversation you now speak of, had you heard in any way from Mr. Bowen—from Mr. Moulton—whether that expectation or plan had or had not been abandoned? A.—He told me in the interview following his interview with Mr. Bowen that he had made that suggestion to Mr. Bowen, and that Mr. Bowen had not rejected it, but said he did not see, now, how he could put him back.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. And this had preceded your conversation about the new paper? A.—That was in the conversation somewhere about the 12th or 13th, and this was February, just before the 7th.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Morris)—Now, those letters. [To Mr. Shearman]—What are the numbers?

Mr. Shearman—9, 10, and 11.

Mr. Evarts—Perhaps we have got them here on our notes. [Looking.] There are two of them here. Now, Mr. Beecher, there was a third letter of Mr. Tilton to Mr. Moulton. [To Mr. Morris]—If you can get them for us.

Mr. Morris—What are the numbers?

Mr. Fullerton—Nine, ten, and eleven.

Mr. Evarts—Nine, ten, and eleven.

Mr. Morris then produced the letters and handed them to Mr. Evarts, who exhibited two of them to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Please say if these are the two letters that you wrote? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—(Showing the third letter)—Here is a third letter from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Moulton of the same date. Please look at that, and say whether you saw that at or about the time of its date, or when for the first time. A. (After looking at letter)—I cannot say, Sir—though I have—whether I saw it immediately after that. There was no concurrent interview following the writing of these letters.

Q.—No interview in which the three met, you mean? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And your letters—your two letters were written independently of seeing this? A.—Yes, Sir; without seeing that at all.

MR. BEECHER EXPLAINS WHY HE DID NOT EXPECT TO BE ALIVE MANY DAYS.

Q.—This letter, Mr. Beecher, to Mrs. Tilton, begins in this way:

"My Dear Mrs. Tilton: When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again, or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than were my own thoughts."

When was the last time prior to this 7th day of February that you had seen Mrs. Tilton? A.—I suppose that I had not seen her since the interview of Dec. 26.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; well, that is your recollection, is it? A.—That is my recollection of the purport of this opening sentence.

Q.—And of the fact that you had not seen her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you used this expression:

"When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again, or to be alive many days."

What was there in your situation that led you to have an impression of the shortness of your life? A.—That was the shortness of both our lives, Sir; she looked to me like one already bespoke nfor by God's angels.

Mr. Evarts—And—

Mr. Beecher (continuing)—And in the trouble and whirl to which I was subjected—fiery excitement—it did not seem to me that I could live long.

Q.—And in that view it was of her life and your own feelings, that you wrote that expression? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In concluding this letter, Mr. Beecher, you say:

"This is sent with Theodore's consent, but he has not read it."

Was that the fact as you understood it, that Mr. Tilton had not read the letter? A.—Yes, Sir; I understood it so; but that clause was the suggestion of Mr. Moulton—

Mr. Evarts—Well, I was going on with the next sentence:

"Will you return it to me by his hands? I am very earnest in this wish: for all our sakes such a letter ought not to be subjected to even a chance of miscarriage."

Was that clause a subject of conversation between you and Mr. Moulton in the preparation of the letter, or in advising the letter? A.—It was, Sir.

Q.—And was inserted in— A. (interrupting)—It was a suggestion of his—

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—In concurrence with his views.

Mr. Beecher (continuing)—Which I carried out. I can give you the reason stated.

Mr. Evarts—Stated by Mr. Moulton?

Mr. Beecher—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what did he say in that conversation? A.—I can't give you what he said; I can give you what he suggested.

Q.—Yes. A.—That Elizabeth would not receive a document—a letter, that is from Mr. Tilton's hands, in—the idea was, if she thought Mr. Tilton and I had got up this letter together, it would not have any influence with her.

Q.—Yes. A.—And it would be better to suggest to him that he better not sign it. Therefore it was my letter and was my judgment.

Q.—And that was the fact? A.—That was the fact, so far as I know.

Q.—Then as to the return of the letter—you left the letter with Mr. Moulton? A.—I gave the letter to Mr. Moulton for disposal.

Q.—To be sent by Mr. Tilton's hands?

Mr. Beach—No; to be returned.

Mr. Evarts—That is sent with Theodore's consent? A.—Yes, Sir.

MOULTON ENGINEERED THE WHOLE PROCEEDINGS.

Q.—How did you know or how were you advised as

THE CHINESE SUCCESSION.

CELESTIAL POLITICS.

A STATE-STROKE BY TWO DOWAGER EMPRESSES—AN INFANT PRINCE ADOPTED AS HEIR TO THE THRONE—THE NATURAL HEIRS PASSED OVER IN THE SELECTION.

Shanghai correspondence of the London *Times* furnishes the most lucid account of recent events in China which has yet been made public. The telegraph has already informed us of the accession of the son of Prince Ch'un to the Chinese throne. It now appears that the selection of this child, about three years of age, was the act of the Dowager Empresses who have so long been at the head of the Chinese Government. It will be recollected that Hien-fung, the seventh of the Great Pure dynasty, died at the end of the war of 1860, leaving an heir, Tung-che, then about five years old. The boy's uncle, Prince Kung, combined with the widow of Hien-fung, (known as the Empress Dowager,) and the mother of Tung-che, who is known as the Empress Mother, and these three constituted a Regency. They first got rid of several members of the Regency as it was originally constituted, and thus secured the government of the Empire until 1874, when Tung-che came of age. He married the Princess Ah-lu-te, and ascended the throne. Last January he died of small-pox, just about the time of the transit of Venus. He made no formal designation of an heir to the throne, and he left no children. The natural candidates to the throne would have been the sons or grandsons of Prince Kung, or of Prince Tun, brothers of the late Emperor Hien-fung. As a succession in China must nominally be directly lineal, the heir should be adopted, and the young Empress Ah-lu-te, widow of the Emperor who has just died, should have been the mother of the heir by adoption. But the two old Empresses seized this opportunity to adopt for themselves an imperial heir, neither having any children living. The mother of the late Tung-che therefore adopted Tsai-Tien, son of the Prince of Ch'un, as son of the Emperor Hien-fung, who was father of the Emperor who has just died. This secures the Empress Mother and Empress Dowager in power. They will continue to administer the affairs of the Empire. The widow of the lately deceased Emperor is "left out in the cold," and Prince Kung is completely ignored. The edict is very laconic, and runs thus:

"Let Tsai-Tien, son of Yih Hwan, the Prince of Ch'un, become adopted as the son of the Emperor Wên Tsung Hien [the title by canonization of the Emperor Hien-fung,] and enter upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line, as Emperor by succession."

The *Times* correspondent adds:

The people who promulgate the edict are the Imperial Princes and the principal Ministers of State, in all twenty-nine persons, and who announce that they have "received the benign mandate" of the two Empresses to the above effect. A subsequent edict to the same purport is a little more explanatory:

"Whereas, His Majesty the Emperor has ascended upon the Dragon to be a guest on high, without offspring born to his inheritance, no course has been open but that of causing Tsai Tien, son of the Prince of Ch'un, to become the son of the late Emperor Wên Tsung Hien [Hientung], and to enter upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line as Emperor by succession. When a Prince shall have been born to the Emperor, he shall become adopted as the inheritor of his Majesty now departed."

Curiously enough, although the late Emperor Tung-Che died suddenly, he found time to prepare the following proclamation, which was made public after his death:

"It was owing to the exalted love of our late Imperial father, our canopy and support, that the Divine Vessel [the throne] was bestowed upon our keeping. Having set foot in our childhood upon the throne, as we succeeded to our great heritage in reverent devoutness, from the moment of our accession we had, gazing upward, to thank their two Majesties the Empresses for that, in ordering as Regents the affairs of Government, they devoted night and day to their laborious task. When, later, in obedience to their benign commands, we personally assumed the supreme power, we looked on high for guidance to the ancestral precepts of the Sacred Ones before us, and, in devotion to our Government and love toward our people, made the fear of Heaven and the example of our forefathers the mainspring of every act. Conscious of our own deficiency, we have not dared to do aught but labor late and early with anxious application. To be unwarned day by day has been our single purpose. For more than ten years past, blessed in the comfort of maternal love, we have striven earnestly to advance toward the highest path of order. It has, indeed, happily been true that the armies of the State, as they successively advanced from point to point, have vanquished and subdued the rebels of Yueh and Yiin, and in the Provinces of the South and West the Miao and Mussulman insurgents have been severally conquered and brought into submission. Tranquility has been everywhere restored; but, though the miseries of war have ceased, the wounds of our people are not yet healed. Wherever this thought has occupied our mind sleep and repose have been alike denied us. Whenever, too, in times of visitation by flood or drought, our Governors in the provinces have prayed us to permit taxation or bestow relief, the impending outpouring of our bounty has never been withheld. The anxious care that in the seclusion of our palace has filled our breast must have been witnessed by our Ministers and people throughout the Empire.

Our bodily constitution has through our life been strong, and when in the eleventh moon of this year we were attacked by small-pox, we gave the utmost care to the preservation of our health; but for some days past our strength has gradually failed, until the hope of recovery has passed away. We recognize in this the will of Heaven. Mindful of the grave interests of the dynastic line, we feel that it behooves us to transmit our charge to worthy hands, and we have now received the benign mandate of their two Majesties the Empresses, in these words: 'Let Tsai Tien, the son of Yih Hwan, Prince of Ch'un be adopted as heir to his Majesty the Emperor Wên Tsung Hien, and enter upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line, as Emperor by succession. A special decree.'

Our Imperial successor is virtuously disposed and filial, and endowed with bright intelligence. We are assured that he will know how to accept with reverence the trust he is bestowed. Heaven, who gives the people birth, sets up a ruler for them, and makes him their Governor and Pastor. Let him exert himself continually with anxious painstaking and diligent awe. In making choice of his servants wisely he will give the people ease, and will assure our great inheritance forever. Let him, moreover, cherish with filial devotion their Majesties the two Empresses, and look upward to console both by being loyal to us. It is equally our hope that our Ministers and servants, civil and military, will unite in upright and loyal efforts, each zealous in the discharge of his allotted duty, that thus they may uphold for our adopted successor a more and more glorious rule. If this be done the cravings of our breast will be assuaged.

In obedience to former usage let the robes of mourning be laid aside at the end of seven and twenty days. Be this proclaimed throughout the Empire for the information of all."

Other edicts appoint high officers of State to direct the obsequies, declare the new reign to be that of "Kwang-sü," or "Continuation of Glory," and announce the new Emperor's acceptance of his inheritance. The boy Emperor is made to speak as follows:

"Whereas, on the 5th day of this moon [the 12th of January, 1875] at the *wei* hour, [5:07 P. M.,] his Majesty the Emperor departed this life, ascending upon the Dragon to be a guest on high—the benign mandate of the Empress Dowager and the Empress Mother [letter as above] was by us reverently received, commanding us to enter upon the inheritance of the great succession. Prostrate upon the earth we bewailed our grief to Heaven, vainly stretching out our hands in lamentation. For thirteen years, as we in humility reflect, his Majesty now departed reigned under the canopy of Heaven. In reverent observance of the ancestral precepts, he made the counsels prompted by maternal love his guide, applying himself with awe-struck zeal to the toilsome performance of his duty. For not a day, not a single day, in reverence for heaven, and in obedience to the ancestral pattern, did he cease to be inspired with devotion in the cause of government, and love on behalf of his people. He gave the charge of office to the attached and wise. He vanquished and sustained the great revolt. The welfare of the people and the policy of the State were ever present in his inmost thoughts. Sincere in the deepest measure must be, at this time, the grief and lamentation of all to whom the breath of life is given. Not in words can we give expression to the sadness which pierces our heart and shows itself in tears of blood. Grave in our mind is the trust bequeathed, the burden of which is charged upon our unworthy person; yet know we that we are able to depend, in our capital and throughout the Empire, upon our Ministers and servants, high and low, in the ranks of the civil and military administration. United they will strive in uprightness and loyalty to maintain on our behalf an ever-improving rule. It behooves the Governments of all the Provinces to bear in guide away over the people committed to our charge. Thus will consolation be administered to the soul in heaven of his Majesty now departed. Fervent is our hope that this may be!"

Another edict embodies the reply of the two Empresses to an address from the Princes and notables of the Empire "beseeching" these two famous women to assume the Regency pending the young Emperor's minority. The ladies thus express themselves:

"The perusal of the memorial which the Princes and Ministers have presented has made us feel with added poignancy the sorrow we are unable to dispel. The institution of a Regency from behind the curtain (lady Regents sit behind a curtain in giving audience) is essentially a temporary expedient. In consideration of the fact that his Majesty who has succeeded to the throne is at present of a tender age, and moreover that in times so filled with trouble the Princes and Ministers cannot be left without a source to look to for authority, we have no choice but to yield consent to their entreaty, until his Majesty who has now succeeded shall have fulfilled the period of his education, when we will forthwith return the Government into his hands."

The *Times* correspondent adds:

"We have yet to learn what men the Empresses will associate with themselves in their new Regency. Hitherto they have always worked with Prince Kung, who was their ally in the *coup d'état* of 1861; but the father of the new Emperor, the Prince of Chun, will probably now take a more prominent part than he has done in politics. He has not, I believe, hitherto come much in contact with foreigners; nor has he the credit of viewing them with a kindly eye. Much depends on the combinations that may be made, and the clever women who have succeeded in seizing the Regency may yet contrive to appease and conciliate the offended ambitions."

The *North China Herald* prints an interesting paper concerning the Chinese Imperial family. From this it appears that the family name of the present ruling house is Aisin Gioro, which, being interpreted, means "The Golden Family," a name which they are said to have inherited from their reputed ancestors, the Nü-Chih Tartars, who ruled over Northern China during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries under the dynastic title of "Golden." This name, however, is never used, but in lieu of it the Princes in the direct line of each generation adopt on a fixed system a common character as the first part of their names, and each another for the second part, all of which must, however, be compounded with the same derivative. This system serves to mark plainly the generation to which any member of the Imperial family belongs; and as it is the habit in China to marry early, and as a multiplicity of wives is sometimes accompanied by a correspondingly large family, some such system was doubtless required. The ruling dynasty succeeded to power in the year 1644, and the present is the only instance since that date in which a direct heir has been wanting. To begin at the beginning, Shun Che was the ninth son of his father; Kang Hi was the third son of Shun Che; Yung Ching was the fourth son of Kang Hi; Kien Lung was the fourth son of Yung Ching; Kia King was the fifteenth son of Kien Lung; Tao Kwang was the second son of Kia King; Hien Fung was the fourth of the nine sons who were born to the Emperor Tao Kwang, and Tung Chi was the only son of Hien Fung. At the time of his accession to the throne Hien Fung was childless, and, according to the general usage in such cases, it was decreed that Tsai Che, a youthful member of the Imperial house, should be adopted into the family of the Emperor's deceased eldest brother, and should be nominated as heir to the throne. Subsequently, however, in the year 1856, a direct heir was born in the person of the late Emperor Tung Chi, and Tsai Che's claims fell into abeyance. But the good fortune which had attached to his progenitors was denied to the late Emperor. He died childless, and the throne for the first time in the annals of the great pure dynasty has passed out of the direct line. It is the especial attribute of a son and heir that he should keep up the ancestral worship, it is held essential that he should be, if possible, of a later generation than the deceased. In the present instance this is impossible, as there is no direct descendant of a posterior generation to choose, therefore, lay between the first consins of the late Emperor. In the ordinary course of things, the eldest son of his eldest surviving uncle, Prince of Tun, would probably have been chosen to succeed. This, unfortunately for the present, both his father and himself have been adopted into different branches of the Imperial family, and have thus become to a certain extent alienated from the direct line. This destroyed his chance. Next to him came the son of Prince Kung, but for some offence against Chinese etiquette both the young gentleman and his father were last September temporarily—only for a day—degraded from their rank. Thus his claim was taken to be barred. No such impediment presented itself, however, in the case of the son of the next Prince, the Prince of Chun, and in accordance therefore with the will of the late Emperor, Tsai Tien—a princeling said to be not quite four years old—has ascended the "Dragon Throne" with the title of Kwang Su, or "Continuation of Glory."

HOW THEY MOURNED THE DEAD EMPEROR —UNSHAVEN FACES AND UNWASHED RAIMENT—AN EDICT FORBIDDING MARRIAGES FOR THREE YEARS APPREHENDED.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* publishes an interesting letter, written by a young lady in China to personal friends in that city. It is dated Peking, Jan. 15, and a portion of it we quote. The writer says:

"Just now the Chinese are all greatly moved at the death of the Emperor. I think I wrote you in my last that he was very sick with small-pox. At one time, about two weeks ago, the report came that he was decidedly better. Money and honors were distributed on every hand; prisoners were liberated and costly sacrifices were offered to the Goddess of Mercy, who was supposed to have granted his cure. In an open space in front of the Forbidden City immense altars of brick were erected and painted red, and on these were burned a very great many boats and other articles, in the construction of which an immense amount of silk and satin and other expensive materials were used. It is said that the value of the articles burned amounted to $50,000. It was also said that when the Emperor should be fully recovered he was intending to rebuild and refit all the temples in the city dedicated to this goddess. But it seems all this expenditure has been in vain, for the poor young man actually died three days ago. For several days before this death was announced we assembled at the palace to consult concerning the succession. A great many different plans were proposed; but in the Peking *Gazette* of yesterday it was announced that the succession was decided upon, and that there is already another Emperor upon the throne. He is a cousin of the late Emperor, and son of one of his father's brothers. The reports with regard to the age of the new Emperor are very conflicting. Until to-day I have heard of him as only three or four years old; but to-day I heard that he is fourteen. I presume the former reports are nearer the truth. It is also said that the mother of the late Emperor has adopted the new, and that if he ever has a son, he will be called the son of the Emperor who has just died! I presume this ceremony of adoption has been gone through with by the Empress mother in order that she may still retain her influence—be the 'power behind the throne.'

All the people are obliged to put on some badge of mourning. Our girls have all taken off their red hair-strings. For 100 days no one can be shaved. I am dreading the shocking appearance of my teacher's head, for I know what it will be. He was in mourning for his father when he came to me, and for 100 days his head was not shaved, and he looked like a perfect brigand. In one respect it will not be as bad now as before, for then the entire people wore white garment without having it washed during the whole time, and you can understand the complexion of it by the end of the time. Now, he will only be obliged to wear white when he goes to the 'yamen' to transact official business. For he is a Mandchoo, and has a petty office. I have seen a great many Mandarins on the street to-day dressed in white. It is said that white Astrakan has gone up in price to two or three times its former value. Those who have garments lined with white Astrakan or lamb-skin turn them wrong side out to be properly dressed. The theory is that no marriages can take place for three years, though I imagine the rule will not be strictly adhered to. I suppose the proclamation forbidding marriages has not yet been promulgated, and everybody is hurrying up to get married before it comes out; for ever since we heard of the death of the Emperor the sound of wedding processions has been heard almost constantly by day and night. The only joy is that they will be so afflicted at the death of this Emperor that they cannot engage in wedding festivities for three years. All these hurried weddings show how real is their grief."

At Potsdam, the other day, a public school master was dismissed because he had been married without any religious ceremony. In reply to a question in the Prussian Chamber, the Minister of Public Worship said: "I have read about this case in the newspapers, also heard of it elsewhere, and demanded a report which has not yet come to hand. A teacher who gives instruction in religion must work by his example. A teacher of religion has, out of regard for his functions, to demand a religious marriage."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business for the week opened yesterday, Monday, April 5, at the Exchange, with the following sales:

By Simon Herman, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, A. McIntire, Esq., Referee, two four-story brick tenement-houses, with lots each 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 150 feet west of Second avenue. Sold for $12,500 each to Charles Bedell, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

By D. M. Seaman, under a court order similar to the above, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, two lots, together in size 51 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side, 102.2 feet north of Eighty-fourth street. Sold to J. W. Bill, plaintiff, for $4,435.

By R. V. Harnett, under a similar court decree, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, one three-story frame house, with lot 28 by 124.3 by 25 by 111.7, on Third avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Fortieth street. Sold for $9,000 to Henry Behrmann.

By William Kennelly, also under a similar court order, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, three four-story brick houses, with lease of plot, 75 by 101.10, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north west corner of Third avenue. Sold for $25,000, to George W. Welch, plaintiff. The lease has eighteen years to run, the ground rent being $400 per annum. The legal sale by the same auctioneer of a house and lot on East Seventy-third street, east of Avenue A, was adjourned to the 14th inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales are announced as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sales, by order of the Trustees of Dr. Hall's Church, of the desirable four-story and basement brick and brown-stone front house, 24.6 by 85, with lot 97 feet deep, No. 30 West Eighteenth street, south side, 485.6 feet west of Fifth avenue, known as the parsonage of the church on Fifth avenue, corner of Nineteenth street; also, Supreme Court sale, John W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, of the following valuable property: One five-story, brick-front store, with lease of lot 25 by 80, No. 51 Warren street, south side, 125 feet east of College place, lease dated May 1, 1875, term twenty-one years, ground rent $1,250 per annum; one three-story basement and attic brick and brown-stone-front house, 25 by 55, with lot 105 feet deep, No. 151 West Fourteenth street, north side, 125 feet east of Seventh avenue; one five-story brick tenement-house 25 by 45, with lot 92 feet deep, No. 413 East Seventeenth street, north side, 194 feet east of First avenue, and one similar house and lot, No. 412 East Eighteenth street, south side, 194 feet east of First avenue, in rear of the above. Also, public auction sale of the two-story brick stable, 24.9 by 75, with lease of lot 100 feet deep, No. 65 Madison avenue, adjoining the north-east corner of Twenty-seventh street, term of lease eleven years from Jan. 1 last, ground rent $500 per annum, with taxes and assessments.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 18.9 by 45, with lot, 99.11 feet deep, No. 33 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, 366.3 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, north side, and two lots, same size, in rear, on West One Hundred and Fifty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 12 M., similar sale, T. Burnett, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 150, on Prospect avenue, west side, south of Warren street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Referee, of the four story Mansard-roof iron-front building, with plot 51 by 98.9 feet, on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 108 feet east of Third avenue, known as "Glass Hall." Also similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9 feet, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 265 feet east of Eighth avenue. Also similar sale, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 19.7 by one-half the block, on West Forty-second street, south side, 317.11 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale to close an estate, of the three-story brick house, with lot 24.2 by 72 feet, No. 4 Allen street, south side, 99.11 feet south of Canal street; and the two-story and attic frame house, with lot 25 by 63 feet, No. 128 East Broadway, north side, 110.3 feet east of Pike street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William J. Kane, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, north side, 250 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 97.6, on East Twenty-second street, south side, 295 feet west of First avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, APRIL 5.

NEW-YORK.

By Simon Herman.

2 four-story brick tenement-houses and lots, East 75th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., lots each 25x102.2; of equal rent, $12,500 each.....$25,000

By D. M. Seaman.

2 lots, 10th av., e. s., 102.2 ft. n. of 84th st., together in size 51x100; sold in one parcel.. $4,435

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story frame house and lot, 3d av., n. e. corner of 140th st.; lot 28x124.3x25x111.7.. $9,000

By William Kennelly.

3 four-story houses and lease of plot, East 116th st., n. w. corner of 3d av.; plot 75x101.10; lease of house, 18 years; ground rent, $400 per annum.....$25,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 3.

Broome st., n. s., (No. 118,) 25x45; Mary L., wife of T. W. Jackson, to J. H. Egbert, Elizabeth A., wife of R. D. Froom, and adeline, wife of F. W. Jackson, 3-5 part.....$2,370

Commerce st., n. s., (No. 15,) 21x40; J. McClelland to D. Neusch..... 5,750

Sheriff st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Rivington st., 50x100; Executor of O. Newcombe to C. McGinnis..... 15,000

Same property; Catharine A., wife of G. Newcombe, to C. McGinnis..... nom.

Willett st., w. s., (Nos. 21 and 23,) 42.7x50.3; Adeline, wife of F. W. Jackson, to J. H. Egbert, Elizabeth A., wife of R. D. Froom, and Mary L., wife of F. W. Jackson, 3-5 part..... 4,560

27th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x92; J. G. Hyatt to A. Derry..... 7,000

28th st., n. s., 110.11 ft. e. of Broadway, 18.3x92; regular; Executor of Mary C. O'Reilly to J. O'Reilly..... 35,000

33d st., n. s., 129 ft. e. of Lexington av., 19x48.5; Elizabeth B. Phelps, widow, to L. C. Gray..... 15,000

40th st., s. s., 184 ft. e. of 9th av., 17x98.9; P. Kearney to Maria B. L. Stebbins..... 32,000

47th st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.5; Executors of B. Hammett and D. H. Ward to J. W. Caldwell..... 20,500

83d st., s. s., 119 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.8x100.5; J. W. Stevens and Wotherspoon, widow..... 25,000

61st st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5; C. Sandford to S. D. Bussell..... 5,600

61st st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5; C. Sandford to S. D. Bussell..... 5,600

61st st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5; C. Sandford to E. M. Wray..... 5,600

61st st., n. s., 215 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5; C. Sandford to Sarah E., wife of S. B. Bussell. 5,800

61st st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5; C. Sandford to J. B. Wray..... 5,800

75th st., s. s., 224.6 ft. e. of 1st av., 18.9x102.2; J. M. Mayer to Lina Sophia Kenoski.. 7,000

118th st., n. s., 167 ft. w. of Avenue A, 21x100.10; J. Spears to E. Rowe..... 12,000

124th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th av., 24x99.11; J. M. Mayer to Lina Sophie Kenoski..... 6,000

143d st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x99.11; P. Daly to Sarah, wife of John Jones..... 1,700

1st av., No. 24 and No. 100th to 101st av., the block; 1st av., s. e. corner of 101st st., runs e. to exterior bulkhead line East River, thence s., following exterior bulkhead line to 1st av., thence n. to beginning, except from last plot, strip forming Avenue A; S. Mehrbach to T. J. McCahill and R. L. Fowler..... 1,000

3d st., w. s., 25.4 ft. s. of 115th st., 21.10½x149.7, extends to Rosevelt lane; T. Winsor to A. C. Dayton..... 20,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Chrystie st., No. 134; E. Latham to A. Hartwig..... $4,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, Nos. 135 and 137; 3 years, per year..... $40,000

Broadway, s. w. corner, No. 797 11th st., No. 4 West, St. Denis Hotel; 5 years—2 years, per year, $34,000; 1 year, per year, $34,500; 2 years, per year..... 35,000

Grand st., n. e. corner Forsyth st., store, two floors, &c.; 5 years, per year..... 2,000

Thomas st., n. s., 105.9 ft. w. of Broadway, 24.10x80; The Society of the New-York Hospital to W. Bauendahl and L. J. Stiastny; 21 years, per year.....

Thomas st., n. s., 135.7 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x80; same to same; 21 years, per year..... 3,625

Worth st., s. s., No. 334 e. of Church st., 33.1x98.4; same to same; 21 years, per year..... 3,350

Worth st., s. s., 309 ft. e. of Church st., 25x98.4; 21 years, per year, same to same..... 3,625

32d st., s. s., No. 149 e. of 6th av., 20x98; 2 years, per year..... 3,350

3d av., n. w. corner of 144th st., store, second floor, &c.; 5 years—3 years, per year, $1,200; 2 years, per year..... 1,600

1,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D ST., in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, well arranged; dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and bed-room floors finished in hard woods; recently overhauled, and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; lot 95 feet. Office of estate of H. R. REESEN, No. 54 William st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house, 20x60; lot 100 feet; 3 room suite, beautifully finished and in fine order; on one of the best streets in Harlem, near 5th av.; including mirrors, gas-fixtures, cornices and carpets; should be seen to be appreciated. For permits apply to GEORGE H. SCOTT, No. 5½ Pine street, rear office.

STUYVESANT SQUARE.—FOR SALE ON 16TH St., opposite St. George's Rectory, a first-class four-story house, in prime order; immediate possession. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN Wlots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER, Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

FOR SALE LOW—A MEDIUM SIZE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in 78th st., between Madison and 5th avs., near Central Park. Address OWNER, box 229 Broadway, Room No. 38.

FOR SALE VERY LOW TO A PROMPT CASH customer, an elegant four-story brown-stone house, 24 feet wide, in 47th st., near 5th av.; Columbia College lease. F. H. GRADY, No. 827 6th av.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 20x58x100; bay window, cabinet-finished parlor; 86th st., near Grand Circle; $27,000. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR smaller house, or good paying tenement, the four-story brown-stone high-stoop No. 69 East 53d st. Inquire on premises.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on first-class City property. A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park row, Room No. 25.

FOR EXCHANGE.—REAL ESTATE AND CASH are offered for good mortgages. Address D. F. G., Box No. 5,443, New-York.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE; BEST business corner on 9th av.; will positively sell to give up business. JAMES USHER, No. 350 9th av.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.; to be seen any time; $23,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. SANDELL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A four story stone-front house, three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry, on Montague place. The house was built for the owner's occupancy; every way complete. Lot 25x100; house 25x58. Apply to J. N. KALLEY, No. 211 Montague place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID SUMMER HOTEL PROPERTY AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.—The subscriber, a Referee for that purpose duly appointed by the Supreme Court, will sell at public auction, without reserve, the new and splendid hotel property at Saratoga Springs, known as the United States Hotel, on the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the front piazza of the hotel. This property consists of the large plot of ground on the corner of Broadway and Division st., in said village, on which is erected the hotel. Also, the plot of ground on Division st., on which is situated the barns, wash-house, laundry, and other out-buildings, which, together with the real estate and buildings, have cost over seven hundred thousand dollars. The subscriber, as agent of the Trustees, will also sell at the same time and place the furniture, fixtures, and equipments of said hotel, which have recently cost over two hundred thousand dollars.

The whole property constitutes the most complete and magnificent summer hotel in the world, capable of accommodating over one thousand guests.

For further particulars inquire of PUTNAM & EUSTIS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Saratoga Springs, or of the subscriber.

JOHN WILLARD LESTER, Referee.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, March 18, 1875.

ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS,
HOUSES TO RENT
From $300 to $1,000 per annum.
HOUSES FOR SALE,
From $3,000 to $8,000, having all modern improvements of
GAS, WATER, AND SEWERAGE.

Distance, in time, from foot of Liberty st., New-York, by Newark and New-York Railroad, (running sixty trains daily,) to Bergen Avenue Station, is only
SEVENTEEN MINUTES!

Or from the foot of Cortlandt st., New-York, by Jersey City Ferry to horse cars (leaving every five minutes to the different points on JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, averages only
THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES!

Thousands in New-York looking for homes are unaware of these facts—facts which an outlay of ten cents and an hour's time will verify. If you go by the seventeen minutes route, FOYE & LUDLOW, Bergen Avenue Station, will give you all information; if by thirty-five minute route, apply to S. GARABRANDT, Bergen square, near horse-car terminus, or HOPKINSON & CO., or VAN WINKER & CO., at Grand st. Junction.

FOR SALE—ON CARROLL PLACE, NEAR CARroll park, five first-class three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone-front houses, 20x40; lot 130 feet deep, including 30 feet court yard; within ten minutes' walk from Hamilton ferry; accessible by cars routes to Fulton and Catharine ferries, and within walking distances of Prospect park; terms very easy. For further particulars apply to C. & W. M. BEDELL, builders and owners, No. 327 Smith st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO Let—Nice country house; six bedrooms, good stable; near my residence; 40 cbills and fever nor mosquitoes; near depot. J. SMITH WOOD, No. 52 West 20th st., New-York. THEO. AYRES, Morristown.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY; ON RIDGE COMmanding extensive views; near depot; elegant stone, brick, slated-roof country seat; modern improvements; large stables, greenhouse, fruit; sale at sacrifice. Apply to HAULTON & CO., 189 Pearl st.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE.—NEW Swiss cottage, fourteen rooms, complete; on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton; splendid scenery. D. R. HUTCHCOCK, No. 52 Broadway, Room No. 34, or P. S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Lady leaving, on lovely ground, within half a mile depot, a country residence and large farm of about 175 acres, all in a high state of cultivation; the farm is quite celebrated for its rich productions; this place is located in close proximity to the country seats of several New-York gentlemen, and is a desirable estate in all respects; improvements and 75 acres can be sold for $35,000, or the entirety for $60,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

LUMBER YARD AND DOCK AT NEWARK, N. J.,
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Recently occupied by
Watson, Twitchell & Dodge.
$270,000 per annum
has been sold by the above firm on this dock. Apply to M. D. WILBUR, No. 61 Hamilton st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FINE WATER-FRONT ON LONG Island Sound, the residence of the late Capt. B. L. White, Stamford, Conn., comprising ample buildings, garden, orchard, meadows, groves, island, &c.; in all thirty-three acres of choice land, with a half mile of shore line; it furnishes a charming view of Long Island and Sound, and its advantages for boating, fishing, and bathing are unsurpassed. Inquire of HOYT BROTHERS, No. 72 Gold st., or N. MEAD, Stamford, Conn.

MANORIAL ESTATE.
OPPOSITE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

420 acres; three-quarters of a mile river front; views, avenues, lawns, groves, woodland, and building sites unequaled in this country; large stone mansion. Address POOLEY, WALLACE & CO., No. 1,130 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—First-class villa in Hillside property; eleven rooms, gas, furnace, and water; near depot; price moderate. Inquire of A. D. BOGERT & BRO., Builders, Englewood, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Park sts.

VILLA SITES.—THE LOVELIEST SCENERY within thirty miles of New-York, conveniently situated on the Hudson River and on Rockland Lake. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 71 Broadway, Room 91.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., handsome house, stable, and grounds in lawn and garden. Address G. F. D., Box 5,443, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 259 MADISON AV.,
STABLE AND LOT NO. 53 CHRISTOPHER ST.,
AND HOUSES AND LOTS ON CHERRY AND WATER STS.,
By order of the Executors of Philetus H. Holt, deceased.
On THURSDAY, April 8,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

MADISON AVENUE.—The very desirable first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 259 Madison av., east side, between 38th and 39th sts. The house is in prime order and contains modern improvements. Lot 25x115 feet.

CHRISTOPHER STREET.—The brick stable and lot No. 53 Christopher st., north side, near 4th st. Lot 25x75 feet.

CHERRY STREET.—The three four-story brick houses and lots Nos. 243, 245, 247 Cherry st., south side, near Rutgers slip.

WATER STREET.—The three three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 506, 50½ and 508 Water st., north side, in the rear of the Cherry street property.

The three-story brick house and lot south-east corner of Hoyt and Dean sts.

Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Property on Warren, 14th, 17th, and 18th sts.
E. H. LUDLOW & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 6, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, under the direction of John W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee,

WARREN STREET—Lease of lot, with five-story marble-front store and lot, 25x80 feet, No. 51: lot leased for twenty-one years from May 1, 1875: lease from the New-York Orphan Asylum Society; ground rent, $1,250 per annum, and taxes and assessments.

WEST FOURTEENTH STREET—The three-story and attic brick, brown-stone trimmings, high-stoop dwelling and lot, No. 151; house, 25x55 feet; lot, 105.3 feet.

EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET—The five-story brick tenement, No. 412, directly in rear; building, 25x45 feet; lot, 92 feet.

EDGAR LOGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF DWELLING NO. 30 WEST 18TH ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 6, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), by order of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th av. and 19th st.,

WEST 18TH ST.—The valuable four-story, high-stoop, brick brown stone trimmings) dwelling and lot, No. 30 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs. House 24.6x50 feet, in excellent order, and contains modern conveniences. Lot, 24.6x87 feet.

House can be seen by permit. 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Permits and full particulars at the auctioneers', No. 3 Pine st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE
of house (with store) and lot No. 310 SPRING STREET,
south side, between Renwick and Greenwich sts.,
on THURSDAY, APRIL 8,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of S. C. BROWN, Esq., Trustee.
Maps at office of
ADRIA

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION in aid of the St. John's Guild Floating Hospital.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Reynold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—JOLIE PARFUMEUSE—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Nardyn, Messrs. Kellett, Dubouchet.

PARK THEATRE.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass.

BOWERY THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—AMNED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—GRAND ORIENTAL PAGEANT—RACING—MENAGERIE. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

ROBINSON HALL.—ILLUSTRATIONS OF INDIAN LIFE—MODOC CHIEFS.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Speaker McGUIRE has taken the most effective means of counteracting the bad impression left by his rather intemperate defense of the Canal Ring, by making very good nominations for the House delegation to the Joint Committee of Investigation. There is in the Assembly no more determined foe of the Canal Ring than Mr. FAULKNER; Mr. SHERMAN, of Oneida, has never been suspected of any affiliations with canal contractors, and Mr. SEWARD has already earned the title of being one of the most thorough-going and intelligent advocates of canal reform to be found in the ranks of the minority. Owing to the inability of Senators ROBERTSON and BRADLEY to accept the nomination of the Lieutenant Governor, the names of the Senate division of the Joint Committee have yet to be filled in. Senator COLE, the third member, has agreed to serve, and with two associates as thoroughly in earnest in the matter as he is, the Senate delegation to the Joint Committee ought to be quite as strong as that from the Assembly.

There is no sign of abatement in the excitement in the coal regions. Yesterday a band of about one thousand men entered Tamaqua and drove off some miners who were at work in the Alaska colliery at that place. The leaders of the strike declare that there is no thought of weakening on their side, and the storekeepers are reported to be extending credit to the strikers liberally. No troops have yet been called out, but a large force of special policemen is in service.

In the Assembly last night the bill appointing a commission to make a new and totally unnecessary survey of the Harlem River was reported adversely. From a letter in another column, it will be seen that Gen. NEWTON who conducted the very thorough survey recently made under the provisions of an act of Congress, indorses the opinion of THE TIMES in regard to this bill. Gen. NEWTON also gives a brief summary of the general results reached by his survey, particularly in regard to the laws governing the interchange of tides between the East and Hudson Rivers, which he has been the first to accurately demonstrate. No new Commission of Engineers, however well selected, could add anything to the facts so thoroughly established by Gen. NEWTON.

Later details of the revocation of the celebrated Lick deed of trust show that Mr. LICK'S original scheme of munificence has suffered a complete collapse. If the revocation is not readily acquiesced in by the Trustees, or if it is not at once confirmed by the courts, the magnificent property will be dwindled in actions at law, and great scandal will grow out of the contest. On the other hand, if the property reverts to the donor without dispute, it is evident that there will be some serious modification of the original plan. Mr. LICK deeded away property valued at a large sum—from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. He expressly designated that $700,000 should be spent in erecting and equipping an astronomical observatory in California. The sum of $400,000 was to be expended in erecting monumental sculptures, $300,000 in founding a school of mechanical arts, and other equally liberal provisions were made by the aged philanthropist. He seems to have found fault with the Trustees, who, probably, were not willing to yield to him the management of the property which he had fairly put out of his hands. It is likely that he has been bothered by relatives who thought they ought to have a slice of the old man's wealth. And it is probable that busybodies have worried him by showing him how much better he could have disposed of his riches. At any rate, he attempts to resume control of his property. The Trustees say that his disposal was final and irrevocable. They did not seek the trust confided to them; and they propose to go to law rather than give it up. It is an unhappy piece of business.

There seems to be no ground for the alarming statements made by some journals relative to the prevalence of yellow fever at Key West and Havana. The original reports were exaggerated, and, in some cases, were utterly without foundation. At Key West, where the disease was said to be raging, there have been no new cases lately, and there is reason to hope that there will be no such fatality as the first sensational dispatches led us to expect. It is early for the yellow fever to make its appearance, and a panic now would be the precursor of a general stampede from Southern ports later in the season.

It now appears, according to a judgment rendered yesterday by the Court of Common Pleas, that a street car proceeding at its ordinary pace, is a sort of sacred thing, enjoying an immunity from interference something like that of a Japanese Daimio or a Chinese Mandarin. If drivers of wagons do not get their vehicles out of the way, and the car runs into them, the railroad company is not responsible. Our change from walking to using street cars is a good deal like that from King Log to King Stork. The car lines are useful after a fashion, but they are getting to be hard masters.

An interesting item of news comes from Auburn to the effect that his Excellency, Gov. TILDEN, has released from confinement Mr. JAMES H. INGERSOLL, who had yet three years to serve in expiation of the crime of forgery in the second degree. The public will accept with lively satisfaction any authoritative statement of the considerations of the public good which rendered this step necessary.

CONNECTICUT.

The returns from Connecticut show that the Democrats have re-elected Gov. INGERSOLL by a majority considerably larger than the one which he received last year, though the vote of the Prohibitionists, though respectable, was not so heavy as last year. Of the Congressmen, the Democrats have elected Mr. GEORGE M. LANDERS in the First District, over Gen. W. HAWLEY, Mr. JAMES PHELPS, in the Second District, over Mr. KELLOGG, and Mr. W. H. BARNUM, in the Fourth District. Mr. STARKWEATHER is the only Republican Congressman elected. The result in the First and Second Districts is a Democratic gain. The Legislature appears to be Democratic.

That the defeat in Connecticut has been a severe one cannot be denied, nor would it be reasonable to ascribe it wholly to local influences. That these had an important effect is true. The Prohibitionists saw fit to take a stand apart from the party with which they are most naturally connected, and to throw the weight of their influence indirectly in favor of the Democrats, who do not even profess to respect their theories. This diversion in the Republican ranks was adroitly treated by the Democratic politicians, who stimulated it in every possible way, and succeeded in making it formidable. In addition to this source of confusion, the Republicans had to contend with many minor difficulties, particularly with jealousies of locality which have grown out of the quarrel between New-Haven and Hartford over the question of the State capital. But after allowing all that can fairly be placed to the account of these embarrassments, there remains a palpable disaffection which must be explained on broader grounds.

We venture to suggest that these grounds are not difficult to find. The campaign in Connecticut has been largely a defensive one. While in form it was an attack on the Democratic Party for its reactionary tendencies and its complicity with the disorders that exist, or have recently existed, in the South, it was in effect a defense of the measures of the Executive and of Congress which were based on those disorders, and meant to suppress them, and prevent their recurrence. The principal arguments addressed to the people of Connecticut were, in substance, a justification of the course of the Government in Louisiana, of the attempted legislation known as the Force bill, of the Civil Rights law, and of that general purpose of the Administration which these measures embody and illustrate. This general position of the Republican managers in Connecticut was marked with great distinctness by the nomination of a man for Governor who was conspicuously a believer in the policy we have referred to. The people were asked to believe that coercion, and we may even say violence, is the only proper policy to be pursued toward the South. It is a policy, we need not remind our readers, which we have steadily opposed. The result shows that we, at least, have not misjudged the tone of public feeling on the great questions at issue. While a large proportion of the Republican Party are in sympathy with the sentiment which animates the Administration, and which was displayed by the majority in the last Congress, there is a considerable number of Republicans who are either not in sympathy with that sentiment, or who do not approve of the policy to which it has given rise. It is these Republicans who have given the Democratic Party a larger majority than they had a year ago. Whatever they may think of the possible mischief to be apprehended from that party, they are willing to trust it far enough and long enough to express in an unmistakable manner their disapprobation of the present position of some Republican leaders. In short, the people want peace, and they are fully determined to have it.

We took occasion, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, to point out that the Republican Party was quite able to hold its own, and to regain its lost ground, if it had the sense and the courage to take a position acceptable to the more conservative members of the party as well as to others. Such a position was taken in New-Hampshire and we won. It was not taken in Connecticut and we have not won. The lesson ought not to be thrown away in its bearing upon the whole country. It is by no means impossible to apply it yet. And we beg our friends to notice that the popular judgment does not excuse the party because of its large minority of conscientious public men who are opposed to the essentially unjust policy recently expressed in Force bills and Civil Rights bills. Gen. HAWLEY has fallen under the general disaffection, though no more able or consistent opponent could be found of the very measures which have received condemnation. There must be a thorough and united effort to counteract present tendencies, or the party will suffer in the general elections the same kind of defeat it has experienced in Connecticut. If such an effort is made, with energy and promptness, we have no more doubt that the disaster can be averted than we have that the best interests of the country require that this shall be done. The country must be reunited in fact as well as in name. It is far from our desire to boast of having been right in the opposition which we have made to the revival of reconstruction issues and war cries. But as we have been much abused by a faction within our own party, for urging that opposition, we may fairly ask that faction to bear the stigma of the defeat in Connecticut. We are in favor of peace and reconciliation. Political and commercial interests alike demand it. This is what we have urged again and again, amid much opposition, and with the sole reward of being roundly abused for our pains. Nevertheless, we have nothing to regret in our course, for we believe that we are on the side of right and justice, and that these principles will emerge triumphant from the party contests of the hour, no matter who may chance to be their spokesmen.

WHY PEOPLE GO ABROAD TO SPEND THEIR MONEY.

We have already pointed out some of the consequences of the annual "rush to Europe." It remains for us now to consider the causes which have led to this comparatively new and popular custom.

Upon some of the most obvious of these causes we have been dwelling for years past, without producing any change for the better. People who have money and time to spare like to go to Europe, not only because there is more to be seen there, but because they can secure comforts which are utterly unattainable here. Our Summer watering-places have no attractions to the chance visitor beyond those which Nature has conferred upon them. No one goes to them until he is driven out of the City by the stifling heat or by ill-health. No one looks forward to going to them with any pleasure. The question, "Where shall we go this Summer?" is usually discussed in the family circle in a melancholy vein—it is a subject suggestive of all kinds of disagreeable associations. It raises up visions of great expense, much inconvenience, miserable bed-rooms, wretched food, noise, confusion, dust, dirt, and misery. We exchange a comfortable home for a most uncomfortable hotel. In fact, no one connected with the management of these Summer hotels ever dreams for a moment of studying the comfort of the guests. When the visitors arrive, and apply at the office for rooms, they are spoken to with a severity which causes them to feel that they have been guilty of a great piece of impertinence in going to the house at all. An immense price is asked for very bad accommodation. There is probably no bath-room in the house, and if there is a bath-room, you cannot get any water in it. Even a sponge-bath is not to be obtained at many of our most pretentious hotels. The waiters and other servants have to be paid for every little thing they do. There are no amusements, for the band which sometimes plays at night, and the occasional "hops," scarcely deserve to be described as means of amusement.

The common thing is to throw all the blame of this directly upon the hotel-keepers. But it ought to be remembered that they are themselves laboring under enormous disadvantages. They are obliged to pay a very high rent, and their business only lasts a few weeks. Everything they want in the way of labor costs them an absurd price. Each year the cost of keeping a house in decent condition throughout the Summer seems to get higher and higher. And then a wet or a cool season—such as we had last year—will almost ruin a man of limited capital. As a rule, people do not think of going out of town before the 2d or 3d of July. And by the middle or end of August the "season" is over. How is the hotel-keeper to get back his rent and general expenses in so short a space of time?

It will be seen that the question as to Summer hotels is a twofold one, and that it is not easy to meet the difficulties which either side of it presents. And people will continue to go abroad in great droves until there is something more attractive than can at present be found in the prospect for a Summer spent at home.

Then, as to the question of buying articles of common or domestic use abroad. For this, as we have already contended, our store-keepers are not really responsible. We honestly believe that the great majority of them are content if they can get reasonable profits. The evil arises largely from our tariff system, and that presents much too large a subject for us to discuss here. It is sufficient for our present purpose to mention it, and pass on. The working men are also in a great degree responsible for the diversion to other countries of what we may conveniently call our domestic trade. Their incessant strikes, their exorbitant demands, even in the midst of universal stagnation and depression, have demoralized the labor market, and half frightened new capital from the field. And again, the work which they turn out at so great a cost is not so good as the same description of work used to be. Slovenliness is now the rule. To get your money, and to do as little as possible for it, is the principle recognized as sound by those "political economists" to whom the workmen now lend a willing ear. Houses are run up in a rattle-trap fashion. Everything is gimcrack. Furniture is made to sell, like Moses' spectacles. A few months (or even weeks) after it has been in the house, it warps or comes to pieces, or goes off, when used, in a succession of loud cracks, like a bunch of fire-crackers. The doors of the book-case or the wardrobe begin to gape. And so it is with pretty nearly everything else. Not that this scarcity of good work is peculiar to our own country. It prevails all over the world. There are only a few old-fashioned shopkeepers in London or Paris who still sell the same excellent article that they did ten or twenty years ago, and even then it is at a greatly increased price. But for bad work we here pay a first-rate price, and that certainly doubles the hardship. And where workmen of a better class are to come from in the future we confess ourselves unable to conjecture. None are being trained up. The trades-unions limit the number of apprentices which any employer may have on his premises, and in some trades it appears to us that the apprentice system has been dropped altogether. Where, for instance, are the printers of the next generation to come from? No apprentices are allowed in the great composing-rooms of the daily newspapers, which are the best schools for the study of that ancient and honorable calling.

The workmen pursue this short-sighted system under the influence of men who care not a cent for their present or future welfare. These men simply want to live as "secretaries," "delegates," and "leaders," upon the hard earnings of others. For a time the plan may succeed. But eventually trade will be driven to other countries, and the progress which we might easily make as a manufacturing people will be checked. So much we shall owe to eight-hour laws, Communism, demagogism, and other pernicious outgrowths of our present happy civilization.

PUBLIC MONEY AND PRIVATE CHARITIES.

Of all the recent amendments to the State Constitution, those forbidding the expenditure of public money for the benefit of private charities bid fair to cause the greatest trouble to the politicians. On Friday evening a majority of the Legislature refused, in obedience to these constitutional prohibitions, to insert in the annual Supply bill appropriations for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Protectory and the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum. The rejection of the Protectory item so excited a dozen of Irish and German Catholics in the Assembly that they took the extraordinary revenge of voting against and temporarily defeating the annual budget of State appropriations, for which the political majority, to which they belong, are responsible. It is perfectly plain that men who are Catholics first, Democrats next, and law-abiding citizens last of all, may be expected to consistently exhibit the same intemperate kind of tactics whenever these amendments come up for application. The entire influence of that class was thrown against the amendments when they were before the people, and now that they have become part of the fundamental law of the State, all the efforts of such people will be directed toward rendering their action perfectly nugatory.

So far as the constitutional prohibition relates to the appropriation of city money for private charities, its application to New-York has been explained away in a manner calculated to satisfy those who are least tolerant of interference with grants which have come to be regarded as vested rights. A similarly elastic construction of the amendments has at length been invented for the benefit of the perplexed authorities of Brooklyn. Corporation Counsel DE WITT is a gentleman of a good deal of ability and of very serviceable ingenuity. The question submitted to him was whether Sections 10 and 11 of Article VIII. of the State Constitution prohibited the setting aside of the annual quota of license fees and fines for intoxication for the benefit of the Inebriates' Home of Kings County. On this point he has written a lengthy opinion, which is a curious compound of clear and just reasoning and ingenious subterfuge. He boldly recognizes the fact that the language of these two provisions "plainly and unequivocally includes every corporation, municipal, ecclesiastical, or charitable, throughout the State within its sweeping inhibition." He admits the further fact that all State laws existing at the time of the passage of these amendments and not in harmony with their provisions, necessarily ceased to be operative in ceasing to be constitutional.

But here the inventive mind of Mr. DE WITT finds a short and easy method of rendering one of the amendments at least subject to abrogation by act of the Legislature. He argues that while it is true that the State cannot—unless in a few specially excepted cases—apply its own money to the aid of charitable institutions under private management, and while precisely the same principle must guide the action of the City authorities in disposing of money under their control, still there is nothing to prevent the State from stepping in to command local officials to pay out public money for the precise purposes prohibited by the amendments. In other words, a course of action which no statute could render binding on State officials, and no resolution of any local legislative body could render binding on local officials, can yet be dictated to local officials by the power of the State. The State cannot spend its own money on private charities, nor can the city spend its money of its own motion for such a purpose; but then, the State, without assuming the ownership of city revenues, may interpose with a law transferring the ownership of such revenues to a private charity, and that law the city authorities must respect.

The mere statement of such a position is sufficient to demonstrate its absurdity. The title to municipal revenues must rest somewhere, however much the course of the civil suits against TWEED and others may seem to render that proposition doubtful. These revenues are either the property of the State, the power for whose disposal has been delegated to certain local officers, or they are the property of the corporate body represented in legal proceedings by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty. If the first alternative is accepted, then it is clear that there can be no such evasion of the prohibition contained in the amendments as Mr. DE WITT contends for. If the latter be the true one—as Democratic sticklers for "home rule" should naturally infer—then the State is equally bound with the local authority to respect its own fundamental law in prescribing the purposes to which these local revenues, may be applied. Suppose for instance that the State Legislature were to pass a law in regard to the City of Brooklyn which should not harmonize with the constitutional provision requiring that no such law "shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title." To render such a law inoperative, it would only be necessary for the local authorities to prove its defective character in the courts. What is there to prevent them from doing the same thing in regard to any law which directs, in defiance of the constitutional amendments, that city money shall be applied for purposes of private charity? The opinion of the Corporation Counsel cannot relieve the responsible officials of Brooklyn from the obligation of testing this question by an appeal to the courts. Until the highest court of the State has authoritatively settled the scope and meaning of these new amendments, they must continue to be the source of endless disputes, and must afford a very promising field for the display of legal and political demagogism.

A CHINESE PUZZLE.

It seems to be a well-settled fact that at least one-third of the population of the globe are now governed by two women. The publication in China of a series of imperial decrees and rescripts shows that the two Empresses have recovered the power which they were supposed to have lost when the late Emperor, young TUNG-CHE, ascended the throne. To fully understand the *coup d'etat* by which these women repossessed themselves of the reins of government, it is necessary to recall a few points in the history of the Chinese imperial succession. HIEN-FUNG was Emperor of China when the English and French forces, under Sir JAMES HOPE GRANT and Marshal PALIKAO, reduced Peking to subjection and dictated terms of peace. This was in 1860, and the Emperor, dying soon after, a regency was formed, at the head of which were the first wife, or Empress, of the late HIEN-FUNG, and a concubine of the late Emperor, who had been raised to the rank of Empress in consequence of her having given birth to an heir to the throne. The first of these women rejoices in the name of TS'ZE-AN-TWAN-YU-K'ANG-K'ING, and is known as the Empress Dowager, though she is childless. The second is TS'ZE-HI-TWAN-YU-K'ANG-I, and is Empress Mother. Her son, the late TUNG-CHE, was about five years old when the Regency was formed. Prince KUNG, brother of the Emperor who died in 1860, and, therefore, uncle of the young heir, was one of the Regency Council. In 1861, by a stroke of policy, he succeeded in getting rid of all his associates except the two Empresses, with whom he shared the administration of the affairs of the Empire. Last year TUNG-CHE, coming of age, married and ascended the throne. Prince KUNG was soon after temporarily degraded, and the young Emperor was supposed to be in the hands of the managing old women who had so long been the dual head of the Empire. Early in the present year TUNG-CHE died of small-pox, or, as the imperial proclamation puts it, "His Majesty the Emperor ascended upon the Dragon to be a guest on high." It is not etiquette in China for an imperial person to die. He is divine, and he merely ascends on high, or he joins the "Sacred Ones," his ancestors.

TUNG-CHE left a widow, the fair AH-LU-TE, but no children; and, so suddenly did his mortal complaint come upon him, he omitted to designate his successor. So, for the first time since the foundation of the present or "Great Pure" dynasty, there was no regular heir to the "Dragon Throne." The proper thing, according to Chinese precedent, would have been for the young Empress, who should now be Empress Dowager and Mother combined, to adopt a son and heir. But this disconsolate widow was so overcome by her bereavement that she failed to take the steps necessary to secure her rights. The old Empresses seized the opportunity, and themselves took the responsibility of choosing a successor to the throne. The Empress Mother adopted TSAI-TIEN as the son of the late Emperor HIEN-FUNG, and the two Empresses thereupon declared this child to be the Emperor of China. This neat stroke of business continues the two women as Regents; and, as the lucky infant is only about three years old, these crafty managers have every prospect of a long reign before them. The ruling spirit of the imperial clan is undoubtedly the Empress Mother—formerly HIEN-FUNG'S concubine—and she has selected as heir and adopted son the child of her own sister, a wife of the Prince CH'UN. To keep up appearances, there is published in China a proclamation purporting to have been written by the late Emperor while he was dying of small-pox. This document, which we reproduce elsewhere, acknowledges TSAI-TIEN as legal heir and in the best Chinese and grandiose manner, recites the principal events of the past brief reign. Considering that TUNG-CHE was a weak and effeminate young man, his dying effort may be said to be remarkable. This valedictory is curiously like the proclamation of his infant successor, in which that three-year-old potentate gives notice of his inheritance of the throne, and depicts himself as "prostrate upon the earth, bewailing grief to heaven, and vainly stretching out hands in lamentation."

This princeling is the ninth in the Tsing, or "Great Pure" dynasty, which was founded in 1644, while MOHAMMED IV. was Sultan of Turkey, OLIVER CROMWELL Lord Protector of England, and LOUIS XIV. was King of France. His reign is to be known as the Kwang-su, or "Continuation of Glory," as that of one of his immediate predecessors was "The Glory of Reason." The lineal descendants of the imperial family constitute a charmed circle, governed by a sort of clansman's court. It appears that the two Empresses, who seem to have completely effaced the widow of the late Emperor, have sufficient resolution and craft to dominate the imperial clan, and even supersede the children and grandchildren of those powerful Princes, KUNG and his brother TUN, brothers of the Emperor HIEN-FUNG, in selecting a ruler for the Empire. It is a strange spectacle, this tranquil assumption of the supreme power in a nation of four hundred millions of people. To pass over one Prince for another in determining the succession to a throne has, before now, convulsed an Empire. Petty Kingdoms, States, and Republics are agitated by continual revolutions for the most trivial causes. The great Empire of the world is quite undisturbed by a revolution conceived and carried out by two resolute and elderly women. The Emperor of China is nominally the fountain of all power. He is at once father and mother of the people. He is of divine origin; his throne is the "divine utensil" in which he sits while he consents to govern. But the system of government—the slow accretion of twenty centuries of growth—seems to be indestructible. It has been described as "at once the most gigantic and the most minutely organized that the world has ever seen." This wonderful machine moves on automatically, whatever may be the changes in the "Palace of the Dragon." To the millions of China, the trick of two old women is merely the will Heaven.

LAST WILLS AND TESTAMENTS.

Wills have been, and always will be, a source of infinite trouble. Not a day passes without our hearing or reading of vexations produced by them, frequently arising out of mere carelessness on the part of the testator. Everybody ought to make a will, and, having made, to deposit it in a safe but easily accessible place. "The will cannot be found." Into how many families has this intelligence struck dismay?

It is a curious fact that eminent lawyers frequently make a muddle of their own testamentary affairs. Some twenty years ago, a will made by a near relative of an eminent Judge now living was found to be fatally defective in certain essential particulars, although two learned Judges, his brother and brother-in-law, had been concerned in drawing it up. Recourse to a court was found necessary to decide its provisions. The will of Lord WESTBURY, the eminent Lord Chancellor—a most acute and accomplished lawyer—gave rise to most troublesome litigation, and in a case which came before the English Probate Court some years ago, a will broke down altogether through the blundering of a certain Colonial Chief Justice, who made the will for a lady on board ship, about the attestation clause.

Now Lord ST. LEONARDS' family are in a dilemma about that famous old lawyer's will. After a search in every nook and corner, it occurred to some one that he had, according to his instructions, been buried in his dressing-gown, and the idea arose, although the grounds of the deduction are not very obvious, that perhaps the will was contained in that garment. The body is, therefore, to be disinterred. Over and over again has trouble arisen from people's carelessness as to where they put their wills. Many years ago, on an old bedstead being taken to pieces, a will disposing of immense property was found in it. In another instance, a will was found eighteen years after the testator's death in the secret recess of an old bureau, which, by sale at auction, had long since passed into other hands.

There is very good reason to suspect that numbers of those persons who are supposed to die intestate do not so die in fact. In too many instances the will has been destroyed. The temptation offered is too strong to be resisted. There is a bright fire in the grate, and, standing beside it, the finder of a will peruses clause after clause only to discover that a sum infinitely less than he thinks his due has been bequeathed to him. Let him drop the document into the flames, and, under the assumed intestacy, a handsome slice must be his. The solicitor may, indeed, produce a duplicate, which can be entered for probate, and the criminal may thus find himself defeated. But what then? The crime, at all events, cannot be brought home to him. It was the opinion of one of those most experienced in testamentary suits that this offense is frequently perpetrated.

A few years ago the English Court of Probate, in order to afford the public a safe deposit for their wills, made provision for keeping those of living persons in its Registry; but this repository has not been very extensively patronized, because wills once placed there cannot be taken out and altered. Perhaps the safest plan is to deposit a will with the family lawyer, or an executor, and to leave a document stating that it is in his custody.

GEN. NEWTON ON THE HARLEM RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 3d inst., upon the subject of a proposed commission for the survey of Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, your paper comes to the very just conclusion that its appointment would be entirely unnecessary.

The surveys made by the Park Commission, as may be seen in the last report of the Engineer, were deemed not complete enough to define the lines of improvement, nor to elucidate the laws of the rivers under examination.

The survey made by orders from the United States Government in the latter part of 1874 and the first of 1875 was directed with the special object of determining the characteristics of the rivers, the facts which governed the flow of water in the present condition of things, and the changes which would ensue when the improvement should be completed. The fact was developed that there was an obstacle to the flow of the tides, which practically prevented the circulation between the East and Hudson Rivers, and that a shoal existed where the tides met, and would continue to exist until the obstacle was removed.

When the results of the observations were determined, it was also perceived that a broad cut joining the head of the Harlem River with the Hudson would not only permit the interchange of tides, but likewise that there would be a predominating current and scour from the East River to the Hudson. Unless such predominating current and scour, in one direction or the other, were found possible to be created, the permanent improvement of the rivers would have been found to be impossible, and the question of improvement would have been reduced to the simple one of dredging and of continuing to dredge without end. It was also determined that the cut connecting the Harlem with the Hudson must be large, otherwise the tidal interchange and consequent improvement of the channel would be nullified in great measure. It was also ascertained that the full improvement which the natural forces were capable of effecting would be obtained by including the channel between two parallel walls, everywhere at the same, or nearly the same, distance apart, and that every variation from this rule would produce a decrease of depth corresponding to the degree of departure from it.

Now, then, if business interests require that the cut should be narrow in proportion to the width of the Harlem, and that the latter, in its course, be of very unequal widths, a serious loss of possible depths will follow. The survey of 1874-5 developed for the first time the laws of these rivers, and the rules deduced therefrom—in fact, they were unknown until the results of that survey were determined. It is unfortunate that the topography of the shores, as well as prior encroachments upon the channel, have not left room for a width greater than about 350 feet. It would have been preferred to have laid it down at 600 or 800 feet. Width in the case of these rivers, provided it be kept uniform throughout, would not affect the depth. With a width of 350 feet, it would be impossible to permit the piers of bridges to subtract from the water-way, and hence it was fortunate that such prohibition could be strengthened by large extracts from Controller Green, tending to show that from the probable number of crossings which would be required in the future, it would be impossible that there should be low bridges with draws, and permit both transverse traffic and the navigation of the stream.

JOHN NEWTON,
United States Corps of Engineers.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE SESSION—WARM DISCUSSION ON THE BILL TO PROHIBIT THE "PARIS MUTUAL POOLS" AND OTHER GAMBLING GAMES—A BLOW AT MONMOUTH PARK—OTHER BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, April 5.—It is generally understood among members here to-night that this is the last week of the session. In the Senate this evening Senator STONE, for the President, introduced a bill providing that suits under the newly-passed Excise law, for the City of Newark, shall be brought in the name of the Mayor and Council of the city. Senator ABBOTT'S bill, providing for the admission of ministers of all denominations into the State penal institutions, for an hour each Sunday, for the religious instruction of the inmates in their several faiths, was called up on its second reading. Mr. STONE, of Union, asked that the bill be laid over for future consideration. He said that if he understood the matter rightly, the bill had been introduced as a substitute for the Catholic Protectory bill, which had been practically killed by the amendments made to it by the Senate. An exciting discussion was had in the House this evening over the bill introduced by Mr. GILL, of Union, punishing by imprisonment not exceeding two years any person who shall keep or permit to be kept on his premises the machine known as the "Paris Mutual Pool," or any other game of chance. Mr. GILL offered an amendment prohibiting betting and gaming of any kind in any part of the State. Messrs. PATTERSON and HENDRICKSON, of Monmouth, wanted their county exempted from the operation of the law. They claim that it will kill Monmouth Park Race-course. They claimed, too, that the bill had been introduced at the instance of John MORRISSEY, who endeavored, but failed, to get control of the course. Capt. GILL denounced the statement as a falsehood. The amendment was adopted. Monmouth was not exempted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. The House bill creating the City of Belleville was called up on its second reading in the Senate, and Mr. STONE submitted a substitute making the city part of Newark, which was adopted. Gov. BEDELL to-night nominated and the Senate confirmed JACOB VAN ATTA, of Morristown, for Attorney General.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

ADVERSE JUDGMENT ON A CLAIM FOR COTTON.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Judge RICHARDSON, in the Court of Claims to-day, delivered the opinion in the case of Alphonse Desmaxe, against the United States, it being a claim for cotton. The conclusion reached is: First, the claimant's domicile, found to have been in the City of New-Orleans before the war, and not proved to have been changed, is presumed to have continued and been in that city when the purchases of cotton were made by him within the rebel lines; second, the claimant's domicile being in the City of New-Orleans, he is presumed to have been there personally until he is proved to be elsewhere, and the claimant not showing that he was absent from the place of his domicile when that city was captured, April 27, 1862, it is presumed that he was there at that time, and subsequently crossed the Federal lines, about the time he is proved to be in the parish of St. Landrey; third, the purchases of cotton by the claimant, under the circumstances set forth in the findings, were void as against the law and public policy of the United States, and he acquired no title to the property thereby. The opinion concludes as follows:

"Although the public enemies within their disloyal territory have a right to make contracts among themselves, and such contracts are held valid in other countries, we do not think the claimant acquired that right by leaving the city of his domicile and residence after it had been six months in possession of the Federal forces, crossing into insurgent territory, and then accepting office under the Confederate Government as agent for the exchange of its bonds, especially as it does not appear that he intended to desert wholly to the enemy, and to take up his domicile in their territory. On principle and theory we are of the opinion the claimant is not entitled to recover."

Judge LORING dissented, saying among other things, "The only objection made to the petitioner's recovery is that the sales of cotton to him were made between enemies and are therefore absolutely void. On the whole case I think the sales in question are valid in law because the petitioner and those with whom he dealt in them were Confederates in fact and name, and all alike enemies of the United States, when the sales were made in October, 1862, and I think that is the time to which the question of the validity of the sales is to be referred, and the only time material to it."

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

The managers of the Hippodrome appear to be indefatigable in their efforts to provide for their patrons a programme both instructive and amusing. Last night the grand spectacular pageant, the Congress of Nations—which was presented among the earliest attractions of Mr. BARNUM'S last season—was reproduced with enhanced splendor, most of the trappings, chariots, and armor used on the occasion being entirely new. In addition to this, all the best features of last week's performance were retained, and a splendid trotting race between some of the most noted trotters on the turf was added to them. The usual running races, both hurdle and flat, were contested, and Satsuma and Little All Right gave their great ladder-balancing and tumbling acts. Mlle. Sanyeah's thrilling mid-air feats, which were also part of the very interesting elements of last week's bill, were gone through anew, and may be enjoyed during the remainder of the week. The chariot races between ladies, which have heretofore been so pleasing to the patrons of this place, were resumed; and the labors of the Lazelles and of Millson, the aerial gymnasts, were greeted with enthusiastic applause. The performance passed off very smoothly, and was witnessed by a tolerably large audience. The same programme will be presented every evening during the remainder of this week, after which the Hippodrome will be closed.

THE MODOCS AT ROBINSON HALL.

The Modoc entertainment, which was to have taken place at Robinson Hall last night, was indefinitely postponed on account of the action of the managers of the Juvenile Asylum, who refused to permit the performance to proceed until the agent of the Indians had placed 100 dollars for tax money in the hands of the Treasurer of the Asylum. The Indians, among whom are Steam-boat Frank, Shack-nasty James, Scar-faced Charley, and Wal-Aiks Shidat, on learning the state of affairs, walked out of the hall in single file, with their wardrobes under their arms, and with a look betokening anything but contentment on their faces. The audience, which was very small, soon afterward dispersed, the money paid being refunded at the ticket office.

THE SPRING FRESHETS.

CONDITION OF THE NEW-ENGLAND RIVERS.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE YET REPORTED FROM THE BREAK-UP—THE RIVERS SWOLLEN BEYOND PRECEDENT—MILL HANDS COMPELLED TO QUIT WORK.

BOSTON, April 5.—No serious disaster or damage has yet been reported from the various New-England rivers swollen by the recent storm, nor has the ice moved with disastrous results. The rain continued to fall during last night. The Merrimack is swollen almost beyond precedent. At Lawrence nearly 1,500 hands have been compelled to stop work, the back-water interfering with the working of the mills, most of which are run by steam. The river is clear of ice from Lawrence to its mouth, but a sudden slack in the volume of water this morning indicates the existence of an ice-gorge above the city, which may suddenly give way with serious results. No danger is now apprehended at Lowell, as the ice is passing away gradually. At Pawtucket Falls a small excursion steamer was carried over the dam and entirely destroyed. The loss is small. The ice in Miller's River, at Athol, Mass., commenced to break up on Sunday afternoon, and carried off a large quantity of lumber and eighty feet of a dry-house belonging to the Miller's River Manufacturing Company, besides inundating several houses and manufactories. A large quantity of ice is still locked in, which threatens W. A. Fisher & Co.'s cotton mill and several bridges. The rain has ceased falling this morning at nearly all points, and the prospect of escape from destructive freshets is more encouraging than last night.

ICE-GORGE ON THE MERRIMAC — A DESTRUCTIVE BREAK-UP EXPECTED—THE RIVER AT GREAT FALLS, N. H.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 5.—As was expected, a serious ice-gorge formed this evening about two miles above the city, and now makes a solid barrier across the river from five to six feet in height. At this hour (11:30 P. M.) it has not moved. The water at the dam, which at 9 P. M. measured eight feet ten inches over the top, has been falling steadily during the past two hours, owing to the backing up behind the gorge. Two steamers are in imminent danger of being carried over the falls when the gorge gives way, which, it seems, must occur some time during the night. None of the mills, which are dependent entirely upon water power, will be able to run to-morrow, in consequence of the back water.

A Great Falls (N. H.) dispatch says that there is a great jam of ice in the river at that place, which threatens the destruction of the Market street bridge, and a large force of men are at work this evening blasting to break up the ice.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE AT BARDWELL'S FERRY PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 5.—One span of the railroad bridge at Bardwell's Ferry, on the Troy and Greenpoint Railroad, has been swept away by the flood, and the regular running of trains on the Hoosac Tunnel line, which began to-day, is therefore stopped until the bridge can be rebuilt.

THE CONNECTICUT CLEAR OF ICE FROM HOLYOKE TO THE SOUND.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 5.—The Connecticut River is now clear of ice from Holyoke to the Sound, and the water is rapidly subsiding.

THE RIVERS IN NEW-YORK.

THE ICE ON THE UPPER HUDSON MOVING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-BALTIMORE, N. Y., April 5.—The ice at this point has moved short distances several times this afternoon, but probably will not go out before the next flood tide. From Coeyman's north as far as Nine-mile Tree, the ice is piled into a finely-crushed and continuous mass several feet high, causing such an inundation of the railroad track at Castleton as to render it impassable for all trains since noon yesterday. It will be almost impossible to have the track cleared before Wednesday. The ice has moved out of Schodack, Rondout and Catskill Creeks. At Rondout the river is crossed half way by ferry-boat and the other half on the ice. The apprehension of disaster is decreasing with the fall of the water.

CONDITION OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.—The water in the river is slowly receding, but the docks are still submerged. A new gorge has formed at Castleton, ten miles below this city, and the water still floods the Hudson River Railroad tracks. Trains have to be switched off at Athol, Mass., and reach here by way of Chatham, some two or three hours behind time. Superintendent Toucey telegraphs that if the state of the water permits the damage will be repaired to-morrow, so that communication via the Hudson River Railroad track may be resumed.

FERRY TRAVEL RESUMED AT KINGSTON, ON THE HUDSON.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 5.—The ice at the mouth of the creek has forced its way out into the river, and to-day the steamer Norwich cut a channel from the creek to Rhinecliff on the opposite side of the river, and the ferry-boat has resumed its regular trips. The ice on the river is a foot thick in some places, but it is honey-combed and full of air-holes.

THE ICE-GORGE AT SCHODACK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 5.—The ice-gorge at Schodack is still firm and the water is yet over a portion of the track of the Hudson River Railroad, but it is expected that trains will run through to-morrow afternoon.

THE FLOOD IN THE PASSAIC—DISABLED WATER PUMPS.

PATERSON, N. J., April 5.—The river has been so high during the past two or three days that the Water Company's Turbine Wheel at the Falls is clogged with the backwater so that the pumps cannot be worked. The reservoirs are empty, and there is general alarm at the situation.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 6—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the districts on the Atlantic coast, with northerly winds and clear, cool weather. It has fallen in the upper lake region, with easterly winds, clear and warmer weather. Southerly winds and clear weather continue in the Gulf States and Mississippi Valley, and cooler weather prevails in the Missouri Valley and in Minnesota, with northerly winds and increased pressure. The rivers have risen at Little Rock, Omaha, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Freeport, and fallen at Morgantown.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, generally clear weather will prevail, with northerly winds, shifting to easterly or southerly, no decided change in temperature, and rising barometer on the coast.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and warmer weather east of the Mississippi, with easterly to southerly winds and stationary or falling barometer, followed by cooler and cloudy weather in the south-west, accompanied by northerly to easterly winds.

For the lake region, generally clear weather during the day, with easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature, and falling barometer, followed by cooler, cloudy weather in the upper lake region.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cooler, and generally cloudy weather, with variable winds, mostly from the north and west, rising, followed by falling, barometer, and local rains.

The Upper Ohio, the Allegheny, and the Monongahela Rivers will fall slowly. The Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi Rivers will rise.

LEGISLATIVE ROBBERY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 5.—An injunction has been obtained in the United States Supreme Court against the imposition of a tax under the so-called "Bonanza bill," which was lately vetoed by Gov. Chamberlain, but which Speaker Elliot decided to be a law because the veto came too late. The injunction was issued at the suit of a Northern stockholder in a South Carolina cotton mill, to protect his interests. It is believed that the bringing of a test case before a United States Court effectually kills the Bonanza scheme, which aims to burden the State with heavy liability for floating claims created under Moses' administration, and alleged to be fraudulent.

RAILROAD NOTES.

THE NEW COMBINATION TICKETS GOOD ONLY FOR FIVE DAYS—REGULAR RATES FROM BUFFALO WEST RESUMED—THE DAMAGE FROM RECENT FLOODS.

The railroad war made no progress either way yesterday. The agents of the Baltimore and Ohio Road have not received any instructions to cut passenger rates below the schedule established at the beginning of the contest. These rates are $1 75 below the combination schedule issued on Saturday to Chicago; but, to the South-west, the Erie, Pennsylvania, and Central rates are below those of the Baltimore and Ohio. The Baltimore and Ohio people buy special tickets from here to Baltimore, which they attach to their through coupons. This enables the passenger over that road to go through by rail, but the time is longer. The Baltimore and Ohio agent claims that there is only four hours' difference to Chicago; that it takes seven hours to go to Baltimore and thirty-three hours from Baltimore to Chicago, while the best combination time is thirty-six hours to Chicago. The Erie people claim that there is only one train of the Baltimore and Ohio road that makes the distance in forty one hours. They say that there is an average difference in the time of over eleven hours. The extra meals and sleeping-berth, they say, bring the rates to an equality, and leave the advantage of time with the combination. The new combination tickets are good only for five days, showing that the rates now in force are not expected to last long, while the Baltimore and Ohio tickets are unlimited. The general ticket agent of the latter company claims that he sold the usual number of tickets yesterday. He did not believe that the change would affect the passenger traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio Road to any degree. A dispatch received at the Erie office from St. Louis announces that the roads connecting that city and Philadelphia have reduced their first-class passenger fares $1 per head. This does not affect one road more than the other. Another dispatch from Buffalo dated yesterday, says: On Saturday last all lines resumed regular rates to points west, but this morning the war again broke out in consequence of reduced rates having been made by one or two of the lines, and tickets are now being sold as follows: Lake Shore Railroad—To Toledo, $5; to Chicago, $11. Canada Southern—To Toledo or Detroit, $5. Grand Trunk Railroad makes rates as low as any other line. Great Western and Michigan Central are at present maintaining full rates, namely, to Detroit $7, and to Chicago $14.

In a dispatch to the editor of THE TIMES, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, Vice President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, states that there will be no interruption to travel on that line by the overflow of the river on the tracks below Albany. The regular through trains were run throughout yesterday over the Harlem Division, and it is expected that the Hudson River trains will run as usual to-day.

The amount of damage done to the Erie Railroad by the late freshet is reported as very slight. On Sunday morning two bents of a temporary bridge across the Delaware at Saw-mill River were washed away, but the damage was immediately repaired by a large gang of workmen. The river at Port Jervis has fallen six feet within twenty-four hours, and trains were running regularly each way yesterday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 5.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad held here to-day the following officers were elected: T. B. Blackstone, President; John T. Slater, John A. Stewart, and George Strant, Directors for three years, and T. B. Blackstone, John Crerer, John B. Drake, J. J. Mitchell, and George Strant Executive Committee.

SALE OF A RAILROAD ORDERED.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 5.—Gov. Smith, to-day, ordered the sale of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, to take place on the first Tuesday in June next, at Macon.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SALE OF A RAILROAD.

MOBILE, Ala., April 5.—By agreement between the Trustees and bondholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, the sale of that road, under decree of the United States Circuit Court, which was to have taken place to-day, was postponed until the first Monday in May next.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

At the regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, yesterday, Alderman Bergen in the Chair, Alderman Brown moved to reconsider a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board, giving authority to the New-York Hemp and Flax Company, to tunnel Park avenue. The motion was made he said at the instance of the property owners interested, who wanted the matter referred to a committee for investigation. The motion to reconsider was opposed by Alderman Zundell, and others. The matter was finally laid upon the table.

Alderman Synder presented a petition from the trustees of the Second Methodist Church, on the corner of Grand and Ewen streets, asking that the Sixth District Court on the opposite corner be removed. A communication containing a like request was received from the principal of public school No. 18, and, after some debate, a resolution authorizing the removal of the court to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, was adopted.

A resolution was passed authorizing the Police Commissioners to purchase eleven horses, at an expense not to exceed $250 for each horse, for the mounted Police.

The Law Committee reported in favor of repealing the act passed by the last Legislature affecting the Park Commissioners. The committee was in favor of continuing the present Commissioners in office, and also of having the Mayor appoint five additional Commissioners, and adding, as *ex-officio* members, himself and the Controller, thus making a board of fourteen members. The Law Committee's report, after being discussed at some length, was tabled, and made the special order of business for the next meeting.

A CHURCH FAIR.

A fair is now in progress in Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Building, under the management of the ladies of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the payment of the debt now resting upon the church and parochial school. There are four society tables: The Sunday-shool table, under the charge of Miss Goggin; the parochial school table, presided over by the graduates of the school; the sodality table, in charge of Mrs. Walters, and St. Vincent de Paul table, in care of Miss Dooley. Besides these there are numerous private tables in charge of ladies of the church, among which the more prominent are those of Mrs. Hassard, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Skelly, Mrs. Walters, and Mrs. Grimes. The Home of the Holy Family, an institution under the patronage of St. Ann's, is also represented by a table of fancy articles, in charge of Mrs. Starr, who also has charge of a flower-stand, candy table, soda-water fountain, and refreshment-room. There is also a Punch and Judy show for the amusement of the little folks. The fair will continue daily from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M. until the 17th inst. Music is furnished by the Seventh Regiment Band. The fair appears to be well patronized.

THE LAW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Law Telegraph Company, an organization worked on the same principle as the American District Telegraph, goes into operation to-day. The company was organized for the purpose of providing lawyers with messengers and an easy means of communication between their offices and all the principal banking institutions, courts, and county offices in this City and Brooklyn. The company have made arrangements with the different telegraph companies throughout the country and Europe. Law stenographers, telegraph operators, and a large corps of messengers will be employed by the company to supply the needs of their patrons. The central office of the company is at No. 145 Fulton street, and branch offices have been established in most of the lawyers' offices in the City. The following are the officers: Homer A. Nelson, President; Daniel B. Childs, Vice President; Charles T. Chester, Engineer; B. Drake Smith, Secretary; William A. Childs, Treasurer and Manager.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening, and was more fully attended than any that has been held since the Tweed régime. Sachem Miles B. Andrus presided and Samuel T. Webster acted as Secretary. Mr. "Joe" Shannon having been initiated a member of the society in the traditional form, the question of the punishment of Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury came up for consideration. John Kelly and Mayor Wickham were on the "war-path," and were bound to have his "scalp," but a little considerati n of the matter showed that if the scalp was taken more expenses might and probably would follow. The society, therefore, merely censured Mr. Waterbury.

THE MINING RIOTS.

THE SITUATION AT THE DISTURBED COAL FIELDS.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION DISREGARDED—TAMAQUA VISITED BY A BAND OF STRIKERS—WORKMEN FIRED ON AT GORDON PLANES—PERILOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—A CONFLICT PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., April 5.—The proclamation of the Governor has been posted in all parts of the middle and northern coal-fields, but it only serves to give the miners a subject about which to laugh and jeer. It is having no effect. There have been no reports of violence to-day, and the leaders are counseling strikers to observe peace. At Tamaqua this afternoon a body of 1,000 colliers from Summit Hill, in the Lehigh valley, marched into the town headed by a drummer and a man carrying a flag. Every person in the procession was armed with a heavy cudgel, and the advent stirred up great excitement. The streets were crowded, and timid inhabitants were apprehensive of an outbreak. The intention of the crowd was to induce men employed at the Alaska colliery to sign the basis contract of 1874.

At Gordon Planes, above this point, a force of men from Reading went to work to make coal shipments under the protection of a body of special policemen, as serious trouble was apprehended. It seems that a shot or two was fired into the gang by some suspended train hands. It is highly probable that a hostile demonstration will be made at that point. Reports of coal cars being overturned, and in some instances destroyed, are in circulation.

Your correspondent to-day had an interview with an official high in the "Benevolent" organization, and he declared it an idle tale that the miners are weakening. He contradicted it emphatically. He said that when the men are compelled to patronize hard bread and goat's milk it will be time then to agitate the question of weakening. The store-keepers also assert that they will stand side by side with the colliers in this fight, notwithstanding the reports of newspaper correspondents to the contrary. A resolution has been passed by the Executive Committee of this district, notifying the miners receiving credit from merchants that they must religiously liquidate these debts when work is resumed.

A mass meeting of citizens of this city has been called at the Mansion House for Wednesday, to raise funds to aid destitute strikers. But few cases of poverty have been reported, and as soon as they are discovered relief is at once given by the Benevolent Union. Gen. Pleasants, of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, has instructed all telegraph operators in the Schuylkill Region to wire any instances of lawlessness that may occur to the Philadelphia office, from whence they are to be transmitted to the Governor as they come in. The telegraph offices and other public places are besieged day and night by persons anxious to learn the latest intelligence of the troubles in the Lehigh region, particularly about Hazleton and Buck Mountain. The situation is perilous, and a few outbreaks by turbulent spirits will undoubtedly bring down the troops.

Half-past Eleven P. M.—The Tamaqua band drove off the men employed in three or four mines in that neighborhood this afternoon. It is reported that a few pistol-shots aided in accomplishing the work.

WORK STILL IN PROGRESS AT GILBERTON—THE TAMAQUA AFFAIR.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 5.—Inquiries made as to the truth of the rumor in circulation, that the colliery at Gilberton, where the demands of the miners were acceded to by paying the 1874 basis, and the only mine which our furnaces here are depending on for supplies, had ceased working, shows the rumors to be unfounded, and there is no immediate danger of the furnaces being compelled to blow out, and suspend work.

Patrick Rourke died at Hockscherville to-day from the effects of a premature discharge of a cannon at Gordon while firing a salute for the parade last week, the ramrod fracturing his skull.

Telegrams from the coal regions report all as quiet, though trouble is apprehended to-morrow when the coal trains begin moving.

About 400 miners paraded the streets to-day at Tamaqua. They went to the mines located near the town, and found the men had all quit work. They discharged their revolvers in the air, and informed the proprietors that they had no objections to coal being mined for the town's own consumption, but none should be shipped abroad, which was agreed to. They made no disturbance, and conducted themselves quietly.

HAZLETON QUIET—ACTION OF THE MINERS' UNION.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 5.—Affairs have been quiet since Saturday, and our streets again present their usual tranquil appearance. The delegate meeting held on Saturday passed resolutions demanding that all dead work should be suspended, but that the pumps should not be interfered with. A resolution was also passed requesting Mr. Taggart to cease working. In case his men quietly acquiesce there will be no further trouble; but, should they refuse, we may see another raid to enforce the demands of the Union. The several districts represented have reported themselves well supplied with funds and able to hold out for at least six months. The names of the merchants who assisted the Sheriff on Wednesday were placed on the minutes, and these men are now marked. A meeting of those who refuse assistance to the Sheriff is to be held to-morrow evening, while the supporters of law and order demand that they shall pay the penalty for refusing assistance in time of peril.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE HAZLETON REGION.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 5.—Deputy Sheriff Rhoads returned here this afternoon and collected an additional posse of men. He will start with them for the Hazleton Region on the 11:05 o'clock train to-night.

A BRAKEMAN STONED AND FIRED UPON—RESUMPTION OF WORK AT GORDON PLAINS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 5.—A brakeman employed on the Shenandoah passenger train, and acting as special policeman, was stoned and fired upon last night and wounded in the arm. He returned the fire in the dark and wounded one of his assailants.

There is a general resumption of work over Gordon Plains this morning. The Shamokin colleries applied for 1,000 cars for immediate shipment of coal, indicating that all the men have not joined the union, and that there will be increased tonnage from that section during the present week.

QUARREL AMONG MINERS—ONE MAN SHOT DEAD.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 5.—On Sunday a party of Welch and Irish miners got into a quarrel in Blakely Township, which ended in the shooting and killing of Patrick Slavin by John Edwards. Edwards and William Morgan, who barely escaped with their lives, were lodged in jail here to-day.

TROOPS ORDERED TO HOLD THEMSELVES IN READINESS TO PROCEED TO THE COAL FIELDS.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., April 5.—The West Chester Grays, Washington Troop, and Delancy Guards have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to move at one hour's notice to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

ALL QUIET IN CARBON COUNTY.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., April 5.—The coal region in Carbon County remains in the same tranquil state. In no part of the anthracite coal-fields is there such quiet as in this county. The miners remain firm, and if the operators will give them the 1874 basis work will be resumed at once.

SUIT AGAINST TAMMANY HALL.

In the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, before Judge Tappen, a motion was made for a change of venue in the suit of Philip Doering against Tammany Hall for $10,000. Doering obtained a lease for five years of a saloon under Tammany Hall, in Fourteenth street, from the Tammany Society, and spent all his fortune in fitting it up. He was ejected by the defendants that they, as he claims might obtain more rent for the saloon. By the ejectment he lost his fixtures, and now brings suit for $10,000. The motion for change of venue to Brooklyn is for the purpose of convenienc ing the witnesses, the greater part of whom reside in that city, and also to escape the political influence of Tammany Hall. Decision reserved.

STEAM-BOAT RIVALRY.

THE MORRISANIA AND HARLEM LINES—DANGEROUS EXTENT TO WHICH THE COMPETITION IS CARRIED.

During the five years that the Morrisania line of steam-boats has been in operation there has been a keen spirit of rivalry between this and the "old line," as it is called—the Harlem Navigation Company. This rivalry extends even to the passengers who travel on the two lines. The managers of the two lines find it to their interest to encourage this rivalry, and do not hesitate to abuse each other roundly, and they often resort to what seem desperate measures for each other's discomfiture. The rivalry in speed has resulted in each line obtaining a fast steamer, the old line having the Sylvan Dell, and the new line the Shady Side. These boats are both very fast, and each one is claimed by its owners and their friends to be "the fastest boat on the river." Racing between these two boats, as well as the others of the two lines, has been more or less exciting during the past three years. In their eagerness to beat their opponents, the pilots of both lines have taken chances which might have destroyed hundreds of lives. There have been frequent collisions between the boats; no less than six, it is alleged, having occurred within a year, but luckily no damage has resulted beyond what two or three hundred dollars could easily repair, and instead of taking warning from their narrow escapes, those interested have seemed to find additional zest for the amusement in the danger accompanying it.

The two fast boats, the Sylvan Dell and the Shady Side, leave their upper docks at about the same time in the morning, and the latter makes a stop to connect with the train on the Harlem River Branch of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, which arrives at the Harlem River Depot at 8:30. This stop enables the rival boat to pass ahead and make a landing at One Hundred and Twentieth street before the Shady Side can get to her landing at One Hundred and Nineteenth street, and gives her an opportunity to embarrass the Shady Side in her landing. The two landing places are so close together that a boat lying at one, by throwing her bow or stern, as the case may be, out into the stream, can compel another boat which is passing by, and is to land at the other dock, to go by her landing-place, and back up before she can take on her passengers. Mr. Tallman, the Superintendent of the old line, says that when the tide is ebb, his boat has to make a landing "stern." This has the effect of throwing her bow out into the stream in the manner indicated, and hindering the Shady Side from making her landing. The Morrisania Company's representatives say that this is done out of spite and not from necessity; and the pilot of the Shady Shade, in trying to make a landing as expeditiously at possible, brings his boat's stern close in by the bow of the Sylvan Dell. Several times the boats have touched, although no great damage has been done, and ill-feeling is constantly engendered.

On Tuesday the pilot of the Shady Side noticed a timber lashed across the bow of the Sylvan Dell, and protruding in such a way as to compel him to go ten feet further out of his way than the awkward position of the Dell would of itself necessitate. He yielded to necessity, was delayed even more than usual in his landing, and reported the circumstance to Capt. Longstreet, his Superintendent. Capt. Longstreet is one of the oldest and best pilots on the river, and he went himself into the pilot-house of the Shady Side the next morning. On nearing the One Hundred and Nineteenth street landing it was seen that the Dell was again in position, and the timber was again lashed across her bow, protruding about nine feet as before.

Capt. Longstreet skillfully brought the bow of his boat around in a graceful curve, and striking the timber squarely, carried it away without touching the Dell. A shout of triumph was given by the excited passengers on the Shady Side, and those on the Sylvan Dell swallowed their chagrin as best they could. On Wednesday morning the timber was again in place, but had been shortened so that it only protruded about two feet. It had been hewn into the shape of a knife-blade, and looked ugly and strong enough to rip open the Shady Side if there should be a collision. Capt. Longstreet was again in position in his pilot-house, but ignored the timber, as it did not interfere with his boat's course.

THE NEWARK M. E. CONFERENCE.

The fifth day's session of the Newark M. E. Conference commenced yesterday morning with prayer by Rev. J. R. Daniels. Bishop Bowman was absent, and Bishop Wiley presided. The Committee on the Methodist Book Concern presented its report. The amount assessed on the conference for the concern was $1,800. The Committee on Temperance submitted a report declaring that the conference considers the cause of temperance as inseparable from the Christian religion, and feels that the call to preach temperance is included in the Divine commission. Some other sentiments of a similar character were embraced in a series of resolutions which were adopted. It was decided that the next annual conference shall be held at the Halsey Street Church in Newark.

Rev. Mr. Parsons, of the committee appointed to investigate the charge of heresy against Rev. W. J. Gill, submitted the report of the committee. They had conferred with Mr. Gill, and he declared himself to be in perfect accord with the Church, as well as firm and decided in his belief in the doctrines of the Church. Brother Gill stated to the committee that the book entitled *Evolution and Progress* was written mainly for the purpose of refuting the arguments of those who deny the truth of revelation and the authority of the Bible. After reading the work the committee concluded that if such was the purpose, it has been very cleverly concealed. The author also declared that the book was written for the purpose of preparing a new and better defense of the Bible by accepting the arguments against it and then showing in a subsequent work how weak they are, and how absolutely without foundation. The committee are of the opinion that such a purpose is not apparent in any portion of the work, and if the author had any such purpose in view they think it would have been a better plan for him to have given the argument and the refutation at the same time.

In conclusion, the committee reported a resolution in favor of passing Mr. Gill's character, with the understanding that should any subsequent edition of the work be published the author should give the arguments and the refutation of them at the same time. The matter was laid over until to-day.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of the East Kansas Conference, delivered an address, portraying the sufferings of the people in Kansas and Nebraska and asking for aid. His appeal was responded to, and a collection taken up at once, which realized $272. A collection for the same purpose will be taken in all the churches of the conference on the third Sunday of this month. Last evening a missionary anniversary was held in the Hedding Church, and Bishop Bowman delivered an address.

TRADES-UNION CONVENTION.

A meeting of trades-union delegations was held at Coburg Hall, in Stanton street, last night, for the purpose of forming a Central Labor and Trades Union, to be composed of the representatives of the different trades. Representatives were present from the Bricklayers' Lodges Nos. 1 and 2; from the United Cigar-makers, the third division of Laborers, the German trades-unions, Painters' Lodge, No. 5; 'Longshoremen's Union, No. 3; the Tailors' Union, and the German United Cabinet-makers. Temporary officers were elected, as follows: Richard Matthews, President; Charles Rosencranz, Vice President; James Cox, Recording Secretary; George Blair, Corresponding Secretary; Cornelius O'Connor, Financial Secretary; Frank Kerrigan, Treasurer; William McDonald, Sergeant at Arms.

A committee was appointed to prepare a plan of permanent organization and a draft of a constitution and by-laws, to be submitted at the next meeting; also, a committee to issue an address on the subject to the working men of New-York, calling on the various trade organizations to send delegates. The committee was composed of Messrs. Blair, Rosencranz, and Kerrigan. Encouraging reports were read from various trades relating to the condition of business.

THE LATE CORNELIUS K. SUTTON.

Mr. Cornelius K. Sutton, who died on Sunday morning, after a protracted illness, was one of the oldest merchants of the City. When a boy, forty-five years ago, Mr. Sutton entered the house of D. & A. Kingsland, in Broad street, and gradually rose, by dint of industry and energy, to the position of partner. He married a daughter of the late Dudley Gregory, of Jersey City, and leaves a large family of children. As a merchant he was greatly esteemed and honored.

WAS IT SUICIDE?

Philip Ryder, a man forty-five years of age, residing with his family at No. 250 West Thirty-first street, was found dead in the yard at the rear of his house yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. Coroner Weltman was notified, and on a post-mortem examination being made a pistol ball was found lodged in his throat, having entered through the bridge of the nose. No pistol was found upon him, and from the direction which the ball took, it is almost impossible that he could have committed suicide. He was a laborer and leaves a wife and three children.

Ryder got up, as was his usual custom, at 4:30 on Monday morning and went out, telling his wife that he would soon be back to breakfast. This was the last seen of him alive, and he was found by some parties living in the house, near the end of the yard, quite dead.

The whole case is shrouded in the greatest mystery, but the inquest may develop some solution of the affair. Coroner Woltman impaneled a jury, and an inquest will be held as soon as some evidence can be obtained in the case.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

THE PESTILENCE AT HAVANA.

THE WARM WINTER HASTENED THE PLAGUE—THE DANGER IN AMERICAN PORTS—NO APPREHENSION AT QUARANTINE.

On Saturday last Rear Admiral Mullaney, commanding the North Atlantic Station, reported to the Navy Department at Washington that yellow fever had already made its appearance at Havana on two Spanish men-of-war lying off that port. On one of these vessels forty cases have been reported, and on the other thirty-six. The epidemic has not yet appeared on any of the United States vessels. On no previous year has the yellow fever broken out so early in the season, and the existence of it there at present is generally regarded as an indication that it may be expected to prevail in Southern ports during the coming Summer in a virulent type.

In order to ascertain what precautions were being taken by the Health Officers at Quarantine to guard against the introduction of the plague into this port by vessels coming from Havana, a TIMES reporter called upon Dr. Vanderpoel at Clifton last evening. He said that he had been expecting that the plague would break out very early in the season at Havana this year. Some six weeks ago he sent a gentleman there to make inquiries in relation to the subject, and he reported to him that the epidemic might be expected to appear at that port at a very early date. Dr. Vanderpoel attributes this to the fact that last Winter was the mildest known in Havana for many years, and when they do not have what is called the "northers," or severe weather, during the Winter the germs of the contagion are not destroyed, but remain inactive until the first approach of warm weather. Such has been the case there during the past Winter. The germs of the disease cannot be destroyed unless the temperature be at the freezing point. He says that the yellow fever has been latterly creeping northward along the coast, and that it is very probable its ravages during the coming Summer will be felt in higher latitudes. It has been estimated that fully 150 cases occurred last Summer in Charleston, fifty-five of which proved fatal, and this year Dr. Vanderpoel thinks it is very likely that the plague will be felt with more severity at that port. For the present, however, he said there was not the slightest danger of the contagion being conveyed to this port by vessels leaving Havana. The germs from which it springs do not germinate until the temperature is over 70°, and until the thermometer rises above this point in New-York no apprehension need be felt. No vessels from Havana will therefore be detained in Quarantine, except those which have yellow fever on board, and in all such cases a thorough system of disinfection by fumigation will be adopted, so as to guard against the possibility of spreading the disease. He says the owners of vessels often complain that while they are subjected to so much annoyance when their vessels happen to come from an infected port, that no precaution whatever is taken to prevent the disease from being communicated from railway trains leaving the same places. But he said it was a well-established fact that the germs of the disease were not conveyed by any other means so effectually as in the ship's hold.

DISPATCH FROM THE COLLECTOR AT KEY WEST—NO CASES IN THE TOWN NOR ON SHIPBOARD THERE.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following telegram was received here to-day:

KEY WEST, Fla., April 4.

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

From newspapers received here to-day, I learn that imputations are cast upon me indirectly for failing to inform the Department of the existence of the so-called yellow fever epidemic at this port. I confirm my dispatch of yesterday after consultation with the Health Officer, and state positively that no case of yellow fever exists in this city, in the vicinity, or on shipboard. The cases referred to in my dispatch, if yellow fever at all, which is strongly doubted by many who have had the disease, were simply sporadic. The city is perfectly healthy, with no symptoms of disease and no cause for quarantining steamers touching at this port.

(Signed,) F. N. WICKER,
Collector of Customs.

The following telegram was received at the Navy Department this morning:

KEY WEST, Fla., April 5.

Surgeon Gen. Joseph Beale:

Weather changed; much cooler. No new cases of fever since the last telegram. The present indications are encouraging.

(Signed,) R. J. PERRY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

ITS EARLY APPEARANCE AT KEY WEST—VIEWS OF NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE PAPERS.

Referring to the telegram reporting the appearance of yellow fever at Key West, Fla., the New-Orleans *Times* of the 1st inst. says: "Persons on board the United States ship Dispatch, which was referred to in the report, say the 'scare' was very limited at the time they were there, and so far as they know had little or no foundation. Two persons only died at Key West within the last three weeks—one a telegraph operator, from a bad bilious attack, and the other a sailor, whose chief disease was a ten-days' drunk, accompanied by vomiting. The physician said resembled yellow fever vomit. This is all our informant, who was on the Dispatch, knows of the fever having broken out, as alleged in the report, while they were there. In fact, the story may be considered the usual annual fiction in regard to yellow fever at unknowable points, which makes its appearance 'about these days,' as the almanacs say. Nevertheless, it is the part of wisdom to take every precaution to avert an epidemic, and in every way to be as much on the alert as if the report were strictly true."

The Mobile *Register* of the same day has the following: "The news of the breaking out of yellow fever at Key West comes so suddenly as to be startling. The appearance of Yellow Jack is so unseasonable—being several months in advance of its customary visitation—that the doctors will have to put on their thinking-caps to discover some special local cause, or some new climatic phenomena, unusually favorable to its development. It appeared, it seems, first in the United States fleet, then in the garrison, and soon afterward among the inhabitants of the city. The first result appears to be the breaking up of the naval and military stations by the Government, and putting the department of the Surgeon General at Washington on the *qui vive*. The authorities in the Gulf cities will of course be aroused to provide all precautionary measures. It affords us an example of the suddenness and danger of visitations of this kind to which the Gulf ports and coast generally are liable, and it is a timely warning to be prepared for them. While every city should be ready for them, we apprehend that the unexplained attack at Key West is not necessarily alarming as portending a sickly Summer. We have not yet heard of the fever making its appearance this Spring in the West Indies or on the Mexican coast, although the early Spring time is the period of its visitations in those latitudes. And our medical men generally watch these places as the signs of its probable arrival on the American coast. The disease, as a general rule, travels northward by pretty regular stages, and its marches, like those of the cholera, when it takes epidemic form, can be calculated with a good deal of precision. But our unscientific observation has taught us of late that the yellow fever is an erratic enemy. It used to hug the cities on the coast. It cut new capers when it passed by Galveston, New-Orleans, and Mobile, and fixed its fangs upon Shreveport and Memphis, and other interior towns. Last year it was fatal at the Pensacola Navy-yard, while Mobile, only sixty or seventy miles distant, was entirely spared. New-Orleans was also untouched. At all events, enough is known to justify and demand immediate preparations to keep it out of Southern communities, or if, in spite of all precautions, it invades them, to check and ameliorate its attacks by every means known to science."

FRANCE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The Paris *Moniteur* confirms the report of the formation of the French Committee to the Centennial Exhibition. It is composed of the following gentlemen: President, Oscar de Lafayette; Vice Presidents, Messrs. Wolowski and Dietz-Monnin; Secretary, M. Flottard; members, MM. E. Labontaye, Feray, Max Richard, Arbel, Julien, Johnston, Fourcaud, Dupouy, Ducarre, Mangini, Chiris, Belsan, Frayssinet, Joubert, and Pascal Duprat. The committee will meet regularly once a week at its rooms, No. 49 Rue de Luxembourg.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

At the meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, last night, the resignation of Aaron Herzberg as President was received, and Henry Cunningham was elected in his stead. The Committee on Legislation reported that a subcommittee of its members would start to-day for Albany to look after the interests of the association and attend the debate on Thursday next relative to the proposed Excise laws now before the Legislature. The motion to recognize ex-Judge Albert Cardozo as the only counsel of the union was adopted. The Treasurer reported cash in hand amounting to $132. The Wine and Beer Dealers' Association met at Putnam Hall, but transacted no business of importance.

CANADA.

RAILROAD EXAMINATION AT RED RIVER.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 5.—The staff of engineers have started for Manitoba, under the direction of the Public Works Department, to examine the west side of Red River with a view to its practicability as a route for the Pembina track of the railway at Winnipeg.

A SUGAR REFINERY CLOSED BY AMERICAN COMPETITION—THE SEAL FISHERY.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 5.—Redpath's sugar refinery will close up as soon as the present stock of raw sugar is worked off, as the keen competition of American refiners renders that business in Canada unprofitable at present. A large number of workmen will thus be thrown out of employment.

CUBA.

SHOCKING CASE OF FANATICISM—SPIRIT-RAPPINGS AS DEVELOPED IN PINAR DEL RIO.

HAVANA, April 5.—A terrible case of fanaticism, superinduced by spirit-rappings, is now undergoing investigation in Pinar del Rio. A mother, believing she was acting by the orders of the spirits, tore out the eyes of her son and afterward attempted to tear out her own. This she did openly, as a solemn sacrifice in the presence of the other women of the family who prayed in a loud voice while it was going on. All the parties have been arrested and are now on trial.

THE CASE ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAMER FORTUNE.

HAVANA, April 5.—The United States steamer Fortune, having retur

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO., GRAND CENTRAL

FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

STRAW GOODS. GRAND DISPLAY this week of our UNDERCLOTHING.
STRAW GOODS. SPRING IMPORTATIONS UNDERWEAR.
MILLINERY. and goods of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. TRIMMINGS.
MILLINERY. It will pay everybody to call and examine TOILET GOODS.
PARASOLS. our FULL AND ATTRACTIVE STOCKS. FANCY GOODS.
PARASOLS. The CHINA, MAJOLICA, PARIAN and GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT FANCY GOODS.
PARASOLS. has just been replenished with 100 CASES the LATEST and FINEST FANCY GOODS.
HOSIERY. NOVELTIES from the EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS. EMBROIDERIES.
HOSIERY. Look at our CHINA DINNER SETS, 136 pieces, at $24 47. WHITE GOODS.
NOTIONS. Look at our DECORATED TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, at $4 33. KID GLOVES.
NOTIONS. Look at our 24 cent HANDKERCHIEFS and HALF-HOSE. STATIONERY.
LACES. PARASOLS, FRENCH FLOWERS, HATS, SPRAYS, RIBBONS, and MILLINERY GOODS. BOOKS.
FANS. OPERA-GLASSES.
HATS. PERFUMES

FOURTEENTH ST. AND SIXTH AV.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....WED., April 7 *RUSSIA....WED., April 21
CHINA....WED., April 14 *ETRURIA....WED., April 28

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA

will be taken from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1875.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.

From North Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the motion is least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $170, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

INDIANA.....April 8 ILLINOIS.....April 29
*ABBOTSFORD.....April 15 *KENILWORTH.....May 6
OHIO.....April 22 PENNSYLVANIA.....May 13

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent' No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., N. & J. CUMMIS & BROS., Liverpool. Queenstown.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR LONDON.

Cabin, $70 to $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....April 13, at 12 A. M.
WYOMING.....April 27, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $90, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
EGYPT.....SATURDAY, April 24, 4 P. M,

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ITALY.....WEDNESDAY, April 14, 12 M
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Wednesday, April 7.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, April 21.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, May 5.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers through rates to all ports of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, taking more southerly track than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FEREIRE, DANRE.....SATURDAY, April 17
FRANCE, TRUBELLE.....SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzet.....SATURDAY, May 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100: Second, $65: Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship NEKAR, Capt. von LINOW, will sail on SATURDAY, April 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. H. A. F. NEYSNEER, on SATURDAY, April 17

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 26 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 7.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, SATURDAY, April 10.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, April 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, April 15.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LELING & Co., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall, via Savanilla,
COLON, ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.....April 15, at 12 M.
Connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC.....May 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BELLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, April 7, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BIMONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, fall-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ANDES.....April 3.
ATLAS.....April 17.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ALPS.....April 9.
ETNA.....April 26.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. WM. WINN, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH River, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

Most cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Prices greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, April 8
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, April 22

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, May 11

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—All United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the

26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,

at the door of the court-room of the United States County, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder, all and singular the railroad and property of the said Indiana Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the said City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings, erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all trucks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in private payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the mortgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion to the said bid as the amount bond and unsurrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be deemed conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.

McDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer—Furniture, Merchandise, and Fine Arts Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st; Real Estate Department, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ON TUESDAY, AT NO. 37 NASSAU ST.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed to our store for convenience of sale, AND WILL BE ONE OF THE FINEST SALES OF THE SEASON.

Forty-five Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, &c. Particulars in time.

ON WEDNESDAY, AT NO. 87 LIBERTY ST., (rear of the National Hotel.)

Large quantity of Household Furniture.

On THURSDAY, at Mineola, Long Island, Elegant household furniture and live stock, at the residence of Jno. E. Morford, Esq.

A. MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

(made by Pottier & Stymus) at auction.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 6, at 11 A. M., at No. 614 Fifth av., elegant parlor suite in satin, Steinway piano forte, fine mantel and side mirror, inlaid tables, cabinets, satin curtains and cornices, fancy stands and tables, carved and inlaid extension dining-table, arm and side chairs, lounges, buffet and plate cabinets, elegant inlaid bedsteads, bureaus, tables, chairs, armoires, cashmere curtains, Moquet, Axminster, and Brussels carpets, &c. Also, all the elegant bronze chandeliers and gas fixtures, together with an assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture, &c. Catalogues at office of Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL

mortgage made by the firm of William W. Smith, I will expose for sale by public auction, at No. 242 Broadway, in the City of New-York, this 6th day of April, 1875, at 10 A. M., the fixtures, cooking utensils, tables, chairs, &c., in the saloon at said place.

JOHN McDONOUGH, Auctioneer; HENRY STEINERT, Attorney in fact for Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE

AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES ATTENDED TO.
D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER, NO. 14 PINE ST.

MILLINERY.

NOTICE.—PARSON & BINNS' MILLINERY OPENing WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY; ladies and our customers are invited to call without further notice; merchants and milliners supplied with pattern bonnets and dress caps. No. 929 Broadway, near 21st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ATT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, employers will find a large number of very superior servants, male and female, Protestants and Catholics, for both City and country.

ATT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH and Irish Select Servants' Bureau can be found excellent servants, males and females No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

ATT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN BUREAU, REmoved to No. 151 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th aves., will be found a large number of capable and trustworthy German servants for all capacities.

ATT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found the most select help of all nationalities, their references being thoroughly investigated.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Second and Plain Sewing.—By a neat and quiet Protestant young woman as experienced chamber-maid; is also an excellent waitress, and would assist with the children and do plain sewing; can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st.; inquire for T.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat, tidy young woman, who is a quick, orderly chambermaid, and a nice family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID — WAITRESS.—BY TWO respectable girls, one as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; the other as waitress, or would do cooking; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, or address for two days, at No. 335 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; no objection to the country: has best City references from last place. Call at No. 322 West 40th st. No cards answered.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, &c.—BY A French young woman (speaks good plain English;) can do house-work well; for City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, would assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; best City reference from her last place. Address No. 156 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her business; two years' best City reference. Can be seen at No. 426 6th av., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call or address No. 269 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with washing. Call at No. 476 3d av., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid; one who thoroughly understands her business; can come well recommended. Call at No. 11 West 37th st., from 11 until 2 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, to do up-stairs work, or to take care of children; would be willing to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 409 East 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or assist with fine washing; best City reference; would assist in a private boarding-house. Call at No. 159 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS Chamber-maid or parlor-maid; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 635 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer; willing and obliging; no objection to go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 4 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Apply at No. 127 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and sewing; has three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 216 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS Chamber-maid. Address No. 279 East Houston st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 330 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; or dress alone; best City reference. Call at No. 525 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook: thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; can serve dinners in first-class style; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry; is also an excellent butter maker; no objection to short distance in country. Call at present employer's, No. 68 West 43d st., basement door, from 10 to 4.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO German girls; Protestants; willing to do work in a family; the cook is a good family cook and baker; both of the girls speak English; would go in the country; best references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable Presbyterian women in a private family; one to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do chamber-work and waiting; no objection to the country; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 329 3d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman, as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A reliable young woman; understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, &c., in best style; also makes good bread and biscuits; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a small private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, and game; is an excellent bread, cake, and pastry baker can be highly recommended by her last employer where she lived for two days at No. 510 3d av., one door from 34th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; would assist with washing; best City reference; no objection to a private boarding-house, or would go a short distance in the country. Address No. 159 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (SWEDE) FOR private family; best of reference; willing to assist with washing; soups, bread, pastry, &c.; references can be seen; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS Cook in a private family; no objection to country or City; good City reference. Call at No. 101 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 348 West 37th st.; ring second bell.

COOK, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 307 East 24th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; will assist with the washing; understands all kinds of plain cooking. Can be seen at No. 112 West 42d st., Tuesday, 6th.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD COOK; NOT PRETEntious, and very neat, clean, and a good cook; has the best of references from her last place in the City. Can be engaged at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS THOROUGH Cook and an excellent baker; will assist in the washing if required; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTant English Cook, in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house; can furnish good references. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS Cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 559 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO COOK and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 47 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK in private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; has best of City reference. To be seen at No. 8 East 44th st., City.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman as cook in a private family; is an experienced cook, and good baker; good reference. Call at No. 342 East 34th st., second floor, back.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN TO Cook, wash, and iron, or will do cooking and assist with the washing and ironing; good City references. Call at No. 339 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family; best of City and country reference. Call at No. 607 2d av. No notes answered.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Apply at No. 362 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECtion to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 57 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call at 202 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 346 2d av., fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 159 West 51st st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; best City references. Call at No. 330 East 22d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washing and ironing, in a small private family; good City references given. Call at 403 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; has ten years' reference; will take charge of a house. Call at No. 212 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS Cook in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th st., Room No. 8.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WELSH PROTESTANT Cook in a first-class family; has splendid City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS Cher business thoroughly. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 23 West 49th st., Monday; be-tween 9 and 10 A. M.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; City or country. No. 247 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FEW MORE ENGAGEments by the day or week; is a good dress-maker; understands all kinds of fine sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker desires a few more engagements by the day or week; first-class cutter and fitter; $2 per day. Address Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A GOOD FITTER AND trimmer; wishes work in families by the day. Call on or address Dress-maker, No. 258 West 35th st., in store.

DRESS-MAKER.—GOOD FITTER AND TRIMmer wishes work in families by the day; terms moderate. Address Dress-maker, No. 258 West 35th st., in the store.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, more engagements by the day, or would take work home. First-class City references. Call or address M. R., No. 425 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer wishes a few more engagements by the day, or would take work home: excellent City references. Call or address No. 425 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, wishes to go out by the day to do dress-making; first-class references. Call or address No. 425 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker will go out by the day; reference given. Address No. 58 4th av., entrance on 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOman, strong, obliging; wears print dresses, and knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference; willing to take general work. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSEWORK—CITY OR COUNTRY.—BY A SUperior servant, who can furnish undeniable references; in a private family or boarding-house. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor, at Mrs. Whitfield's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL; has very good laundress and plain cook; a steady place; speaks English fluently; City or country; understands milk and butter. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY ENGlish girl in a good family to do the general work; is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; excellent City reference. Address No. 134 West 19th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work or care in private family; best references. Call at 590 3d av., second floor, front.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON AS house-keeper in a private family, or as companion to an elderly or invalid lady; best references furnished. Address D. D., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican lady to assist in housekeeping and cutting; is neat and fully competent in all housekeeping duties. Call for three days at 339 East 120th st.

LADY'S MAID, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Seamstress, or Nurse.—By a Swedish Protestant young woman; fully competent; can dress hair; excellent City reference; prefers a country place; can operate; two and a half years' best City testimonials from last place; neat, kind, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL. Very respectable, as lady's maid; is perfect in hair-dressing, dress-making, and can operate; wishes to travel with a family; is not sea-sick; has the highest testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and operator on Wheeler & Wilson machines; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut and fit all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser; dress-making; operator; best City references. Call for two days at No. 169 West 25th st.; ring second floor bell.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY'S maid; speaks French and English; no objection to travel. Can for three days at No. 471 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS Lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; best City reference. Call at No. 505 6th av., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A CAPABLE PERSON AS Lady's maid and seamstress; would assist with the house-keeping; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a Scotch Protestant woman; is first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman; gentlemen's or family washing and ironing at her own home, or would go out by the day; fluting and puffing done in the neatest manner; best of references. Call on or address Mrs. Welsh, sh, No. 310 East 34th st., near 2d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to go to the country with a family who returns to the City in the Fall; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 284 7th av., near 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—CITY OR COUNTRY.—BY A FIRST-class woman; understands her business thoroughly; is kind and obliging with other servants; not afraid of work; best references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKING English; is a very superior laundress; knows her work thoroughly; gives good City references. Call at Lindquist's Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LAUND

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

HIS EXAMINATION CONTINUED BY MR. EVARTS.

Continued from Fourth Page.

was a wholly unpremeditated, demonstration, whether it was drawn forth by the eloquence of my friend, Mr. Beach, or by the wit of my friend, Mr. Tilton, or by the energy of the witness Moulton, or by the sharpness of Bessie Turner, or by the solemnity of Mr. Beecher; and you cannot suppress on the one side or the other in a crowd of intelligent and feeling human beings some natural indication of this kind, and if it is limited, as it seems to me in all candor we should believe on both sides, to a mere momentary expression, doubtless regretted and repented of by the offending portion of the audience when it has occurred, that we really should not disfigure this trial that has been so orderly and creditable, as it seems to me, to your Honor's administration, by a suggestion that real and important interruptions of decorum and propriety take place.

Mr. Fullerton—This is the first instance I ever knew in the administration of justice where the evidence of a witness has been the subject of repeated applause against the admonition of the court. I do not believe anything in the experience of my learned friend on the other side or of your Honor can call to mind any such occurrence. If your Honor had not admonished these people over and over again that it must not be repeated, then what the learned counsel says might be true—that it was involuntary and unintentional, and repented of immediately after the thing occurred. But your Honor sees perfectly well that it is persisted in; it is repeated in the teeth of your Honor's threat to have them ejected from the room. They pay no attention to what your Honor says upon the subject. They seem not to care what your Honor's wishes are in that regard. But it is repeated; and it is repeated for the purpose of having it go forth to the world, and to exert an influence there, and by its reflex action to reach the jury box. That I do not believe they can effect, but that is their object, and inasmuch as it impairs the harmony and the propriety of the occasion, I hope and trust that your Honor will exert all the power that is in your possession, and use all the force that the law puts within your reach, for the purpose of having this trial continued throughout with that quietness and with that decorum, and, I may add, with that decency, which should always characterize proceedings in a court of justice, whatever may take place in a church in the City of Brooklyn.

The Court—I feel indebted to counsel for calling attention to this circumstance. This disorder I have myself, of my own volition, complained of often, and got tired of complaining. I will endeavor to-morrow morning to make such arrangements as to effectually silence such interruptions.

Officer Rogers—I will state to your Honor that the men have made one or two arrests.

The Court—To-morrow morning you will bring in some additional officers for a day, by way of experiment, and instead of making one or two arrests, make a dozen. Let us make a signal day of it. Proceed, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher, subsequently, in answer to a question, a further statement was made by Mr. Tilton, which I now ask your attention to: "Mr. Beecher asked me what day Elizabeth had named. I told him Elizabeth had named, as the date at which this criminal intimacy began, Oct. 10, 1868. He replied that he had no faculty for dates, and had made no record, but he believed in his soul she had told me the truth." Did you say anything of that kind? A.—No, Mr. Evarts; nothing of that kind.

Q.—Were you asked any such question? A.—No, Sir; I was never asked any such question.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor—[looking at the clock.]

The Court—Yes. I ought to say to the ladies who are present, who are not immediately connected with the suit or parties, that it would be well not to attend to-morrow morning. Yesterday morning and this morning, I refused admission to a great number of ladies with regret. I think in some of the weeks to come, there may be an opportunity, but just at present I think the ladies who have for one day seen the place and heard somewhat of the trial, might as well be content. Members of the Bar complain that they cannot get in.

The court then adjourned.

PARRICIDE IN ENGLAND.

The London *Times* of March 22, says: On Saturday morning, about 7 o'clock, a son murdered his father and mother at Fordham, a village about seven miles from Colchester. The names of the victims are Solomon Johnson, aged eighty, laborer, and Susannah, his wife, aged over seventy. The murderer, Thomas Johnson, aged thirty-five, is a farmer's horseman. The scene of the crime is a treble tenement cottage on an off-hand farm held by Mr. Knight, and situated in a lonely spot some four hundred yards from the high road, and a considerable distance from any neighbors. The centre tenement was occupied by the Johnsons, the wings by a woman named Mills, and by four orphan children whose mother lay dead in the house. This description will help to explain the particulars of the murder, as they have been stated by the Police. Thomas Johnson for many years, behaved exceedingly well as a son, but recently suffered from religious mania and a suspected love affair, so that he was in the local union some weeks under treatment. Having got better, he was a month ago allowed to go out and to go back to his parents' house, whence it seems he came to Colchester for a change. On Thursday evening his conduct was observed to be very strange, and on Friday he suddenly left the house of his sister and went roaming about the town, among other acts going to consult a lawyer about his lady-love, whom he described as having been seen by him in "a glorified state." The demented man left Colchester on Friday evening and slept at his parents' house at Fordham. Next morning, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. Mills' attention was called to some cries of "Murder," and she saw the accused, poker in hand, chasing his father and mother in the garden. The old man, after receiving some blows, fell into an ashpit, and was then dispatched by his maddened son. The poor man had his head shattered in a fearful manner. Johnson next attacked his aged mother, and beat her so that he left her for dead. Meanwhile Mrs. Mills, who was much frightened, locked up the four orphan children, of whom she had kindly taken charge, and ran for assistance. The man must have seen her, for he threatened to kill her, and pursued her a short distance. It was a fortunate circumstance that the children had been locked in, for the man broke the window in an attempt to get at them, and he exclaimed to them, "I'll kill you." Mrs. Mills went to the parish constable, (there being no policeman in the village,) who sent forward Mr. Sparkes and Mr. Partridge. These found the murderer making his way to the village, and after some manœuvring they closed upon him, one of them, however, receiving a severe blow with the poker which the madman still wielded in his hand. Johnson, however, was overpowered, and ultimately lodged under lock and key in the union work-house at Stanway. The neighbors attended Mrs. Johnson, who was alive and sensible, but she died before medical aid could reach her. The prisoner while under the charge of the porter at the union house coolly admitted having murdered his parents, and said that something struck his mind all of a sudden, and he believed he was the Almighty, and had to do it. The policeman stationed at Stanway (Richardson) received the man into custody, and said to him, "I understand that you have committed murder this morning!" The accused replied, "Yes, I have killed two—my father and mother." Johnson, who is a short, thick-set man of unprepossessing appearance, was conveyed to Colchester and taken before the county magistrates then in session, with Mr. P. O. Papillon, Chairman. In reply to questions he stated the names of his parents, and after some formal evidence had been given he declined to ask any questions, but said, "No, I am fully decided about it." Prisoner was then remanded till Wednesday. The Coroner's inquest will be held to-day.

DAMAGES FOUND AGAINST THE LONDON ATHENÆUM.

At Edinburgh, March 24, the action by Messrs. Johnston, geographical publishers, Edinburgh, against the publisher of the *Athenæum* was tried by a jury. Messrs. Johnston complained of an article published in the *Athenæum* on the 11th of July last, reviewing the "Edinburgh Educational Atlas and Geography." The article, the plaintiffs held, falsely represented them as issuing as a work of Keith Johnston, one which was that of neither Keith, Johnston the first nor the second, but that of persons not skilled in making an atlas. The jury, by eleven to one, found for the plaintiffs, and fixed the damages at £1,275. The amount claimed was £5,000.

THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *North German Gazette*, who is generally supposed to reflect official Russian opinion, makes some very strong remarks upon the "indiscretion" of Mr. Schuyler, the United States Secretary of Legation, who, the correspondent says, has made himself "quite impossible" at St. Petersburg. The Russian Government, he observes, has more than once already gone through painful experience at the hands of foreign authors and writers, but all that MM. Ségur, Vernet, Dumas, or Mr. Michell have done is far surpassed by Mr. Schuyler's friendly revelations. Politeness compels the Russians to suppose that the obnoxious report was published without the author's approval. It would be idle to deny that there is high-handed government in Turkestan, and much that in itself cannot be commended. But, on the other hand, the Turcomans are not model citizens. The Russian dependencies in Central Asia are not exactly like New-York and Chicago. But the United States have their dark spots as well as their bright ones. What would the Americans say if a Russian diplomatist accredited at Washington were to send home and publish reports dealing with nothing but the revolts of the Red Indians, the Tammany Ring, and similar subjects? It is not too much to conclude from Mr. Schuyler's indiscreet revelations that he wishes to be recalled from his present post.

A JAPANESE STORY.

HOW AN OLD COUPLE'S LITTLE TREASURE BROUGHT GRIEF TO SEVERAL AVARICIOUS PERSONS.

The following curious story, says the *Japan Gazette*, though savoring of the improbable, is vouched for by a native journal: "Near Kawa goye, in Kumagaya Ken, lived an old couple, man and wife, who had worked hard for many years farming, and had put by 200 yen for a rainy day. One day during the course of last year the old man remarked to his better-half that they were over sixty years of age and must die soon, and asked what they should do with their earnings. Neither of them liked the idea of leaving the money they had earned by the sweat of their brows for other people to spend, so it was agreed that when one of them should die the survivor should place the money in the coffin with the body, to pay the expenses of the journey of both to the other world, the one on demand and the other in advance.

The husband was the first to succumb to the tyrant death, and was placed in his coffin, not with the 200 yen though, for the old woman, with the failing of her sex, changed her mind, and retained the money, thinking it would be far more sensible to spend it in procuring masses, requiems, and offerings of flowers and perfumes for the departed. She therefore invested the money to a Kocho of the village, with instructions to use it as above stated. But this Kocho, tempted by the filthy lucre, did not have masses sung, sacrifices off red, &c., but kept the money, in the hope of the old lady following her husband. This, however, she flatly refused to do, and continued robust and healthy, month after month, until a short time ago, when the Kocho, weary of the delays of King Death, thought to assist the aged female in her journey to a better (or worse) world, and sent her, with touching inquiries as to her health, a few tempting cakes, well dosed with poison. The old woman, after conveying her thanks to the Kocho, offered the cakes to her "lamented" husband—that is, she placed them on the shelf, for he also was "on the shelf," and had been for some time, or just then a ghost-like form appeared before her, with face red as beet-root, body of immense size, a large, grotesque ornament, in the shape of a pair of horns, protruding from his head, and a huge sword girt about his loins. Moreover, this strange object was clothed in a priest's coat, and when he had remained sufficiently long for the old lady to recover from the alarm which the first sight of him created, he thus addressed her: "I am Yenma Daio, (judge of criminals in the place of darkness.) You did not place the 200 yen in the coffin of your dead husband according to promise; wherefore he is distressed, and is suffering intensely on account of the extreme difficulty of his journey. I could not bear to hear his groans and muttered imprecations, so I have come to receive the money for him. Give it me quickly."

The astonished woman, after confessing that she had broken her promise, explained that she had kept the money for sacrifices and offerings, adding that she would go immediately and bring the money; it was all in charge of the Kocho. The Yenma, however, stopped her, saying, "I am the king of hell, and have come here secretly, and would not like the people of this world to see me. I must hide myself while I am waiting." The woman, taking in the situation at a glance, put him in a large box which had been kept in one time for clothing, telling him that in case he should feel hungry he would find some cakes on the shelf. She then went to the Kocho and told him what had taken place. Kocho, being suspicious that it was some trick of the old woman's, said he would go back with her and see who this supernatural personage was, and would then give her the money. On reaching home the woman pointed to the large box, which Kocho opened, but started back with horror on seeing the Yenma Daio lying nearly dead, vomiting blood, his body being quite blue. The old woman ran to the shelf and found that all the cakes were gone.

Kocho confessed his guilt and received condign punishment, and now comes the most probable part of the story. The victim of the poison was not Yenma Daio, but a wicked fellow in the neighborhood who knew the story of the 200 yen and had designs upon it.

WRETCHED CONDITION OF PERSIA.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* gives a deplorable account of the condition of Persia. The revenue, it says, is seven or eight million tomans, or three million pounds; while the expenditure, including the lavish outlay of the Shah and his numerous harem, is five million tomans. A certain sum in gold is yearly deposited in a gigantic vault, where since the times of the early Kings chests of gold have been placed and lie unproductive, thus gradually exhausting the wealth of the country. The Shah cannot be induced to spend any of it on railways, canals, or mines. The Provincial Governors are mostly the Shah's relatives, and are devoid of any administrative capacity. Their tenure of office mainly depending on the sum they forward to the central Treasury, they are sometimes succeeded by men who offer to furnish a larger amount. The object of the Governors, therefore, is to extort as much rent as possible, accumulating all they can for themselves, and bribing the Shah's courtiers in order to secure their good offices for the retention of their posts. Whether the crops are abundant or deficient, the same amount is exacted, in the latter case the possessions of the peasants being confiscated and their fields becoming waste. During the great famine many more persons died from the oppressions of the Governors and officials than from any other cause. The Governor of Rascht, indeed, asked the Sultan to waive the payment of rent, and the request was granted; but on his fall the Shah revoked his decision and appointed a new Governor, whose exactions drove hundreds of the peasants into Russian territory, where they received land and seed, with provision for their immediate wants. This exodus creating a great sensation, the Shah executed the Governor and reappointed his predecessor. But it was too late. Only the infirm, blind, and lame remained, and this Province, once the richest in Persia, exporting large quantities of silk, corn, and cotton to Russia, has not yet recovered from the blow. Considering the diamonds possessed by the Shah and his wives, he is, personally, the richest Sovereign in the world, but his country the poorest which can be found. The 30,000 persons who yearly make a pilgrimage probably expend 9,000,000 rupees out of the country, and all imports have to be paid for in cash, so that gold has almost disappeared. On the sum advanced by Baron Reuter to the Shah while in Europe being repaid in silver, his agents were unable to exchange it for gold. The water supply is very unequally distributed and is not economized. Dams and canals would fertilize hundreds of miles of barren soil. The tolls levied on telegrams passing through the Persian portion of the line amount to about 5½ lacs of rupees a year; but there is no other source of revenue besides the Crown rents. Sadr Azim is believed to be the only man inaccessible to bribes in any form, and has been enough of Europe to desire reforms. The priests and officials are against him, but popular feeling will soon overcome the opposition of his enemies. The Shah himself appreciates European civilization, and would readily open his purse to develop the resources of the country. But he knows that his officials would embezzle the money, as happened with silk spinning and other enterprises. He has himself to count the gold deposited in the vaults. Baron Reuter commenced his undertaking in earnest, surveying the railway and beginning the works between Teheran and Rasht. But the Russians are opposed to the scheme, and their intrigues induced the Shah to stop the operations on the plea that some clauses in the contract had not been carried out. Baron Reuter has sustained great losses, and is endeavoring to bring some influence to bear to remove the interdict. He cannot, however, institute a law-suit against the Shah, and his materials and implements are suffering depreciation, while the English Government, whose protection he vainly solicited at the outset, refuse to interfere. His agents claim the working of two copper mines, discovered a few miles from the summer residence of the English Ambassador, but with little chance of success. Abdul Azim resides near the shrine of Abir, about twenty miles from Teheran, within whose precincts the movements are free; but to cross the boundary would expose him to the power of his enemies. The Shah occasionally demands the surrender of persons who have fled to such shrines, but compliance is optional with the priests, and force cannot be employed in such cases.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The total number of passengers landed at the Port of New-York between Jan. 1 and March 31, 1875, was 17,128—an increase of 1,085 over the corresponding period of 1874. Of these 9,058 were aliens, 2,769 were born in the United States, and 5,301 were persons who had previously landed at New-York, or other ports of the United States. The number of passengers arriving at Castle Garden was 12,597, of whom 8,176 were aliens and 4,421 were citizens or persons who had before landed at this or other ports of the United States.

Of the whole number of alien passengers who arrived, 4,967 were natives of the German empire, 1,685 were from Ireland, 1,366 from England, 356 from France, 331 from Italy, 291 from Scotland, 233 from Russia, 201 from Switzerland, 127 from Austria, 110 from Holland, 107 from Denmark, 43 from Sweden, 32 from Belgium, 30 from Spain, 27 from Canada, 14 from New-Brunswick, 13 from China, 13 from the West Indies, 11 from Norway, 10 from the Isle of Man, 10 from South America, 5 from Central America, 4 from East India, 3 from Mexico, 3 from Portugal, 2 from Greece, 2 from Asia, 1 from Africa, 1 from Nova Scotia, and 1 from Heligoland. From the registered entries of the destinations of the passengers who landed at Castle Garden, 5,000 stated their destination to be New-York, 1,757 went to the other Middle States, 869 to the Eastern States, 367 to the Southern States, and 4,374 to the Western and North-western States and Territories; 321 went to Canada, 4 to the West Indies, 2 to Mexico, 2 to South America, and 1 to Japan.

AN INDIAN TRIAL.

A PRINCE ARRAIGNED AS A POISONER.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE GUICOWAR —BRIGHT PICTURES OF AN EASTERN COURT-ROOM—THE INCIDENTS AND TESTIMONY.

On Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock the commission appointed to try his Highness, Mulharrao, Guicowar of Baroda, was constituted. The court, though devoid of Oriental magnificence, had "an unmistakable air about it that a Prince was being tried by Princes and the representatives of a Sovereign greater than Princes." At one end of the building was a dais provided with six small tables, to each of which was set an arm chair covered with red; while on the extreme left was a solitary chair, similar in every respect to the others, except that there was no table before it. On that solitary chair sat the Guicowar; the others were occupied by Sir Richard Couch, his Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior, his Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore, Col. Sir Richard John Meade, Rajah Sir Dinkur Rao, and Phillip Sandys Melville, Esq. Of the appearance of the accused Prince the *Times of India* says:

The Maharajah was evidently confused, and deeply impressed with the humiliation of his position. He looked askance at the chair, and it cost him an effort to seat himself in it. He glanced hurriedly over the audience and saluted one or two friends, and then looked at Sir Lewis Pelly, apparently for some moral support under the trial to his feelings. Sir Lewis, by his manner, appeared to wish to put the Prince at his ease, and bowing, walked to the chair on his extreme right and seated himself there. Mulharrao hardly made an effort to conceal his agitation. He is not handsome, but the expression of his countenance is one of weakness rather than of evil. His large and prominent eyes moved perpetually from object to object, from person to person; he shifted his position on his chair, now leaning to one side, now to another. His nervousness and his evident need of some external support to bear him up under the circumstances in which he found himself awoke a feeling, not of sympathy, but of something akin to pity, in the beholder. He wore a green silk tunic, over which was thrown a white muslin *rumal*, and the red silk Mahratta turban completed a very simple but effective costume. Sir Lewis Pelly wore the cross of the Star of India on his breast, and carried a rose in the button-hole of his blue frock coat. The somewhat Napoleonic type of Sir Lewis' head and face combined with the courtly self-possession, and air of natural authority which distinguish him, rendered the Governor General's agent a striking contrast to his sole companion on the dais. Once he walked across to Mulharrao, who rose instantly, and listened to some remark with hands politely, almost prayerfully, joined and with profound deference. If was clear that Sir Lewis had found means to win the unbounded confidence and respect of the Prince, who looked upon his presence as a protection and support.

The delicate matter of precedence among the Judges had been carefully arranged:

It would have puzzled a Grand Chamberlain to decide whether Sir Richard Couch sat on the left of Scindia or Scindia on the right of Sir Richard Couch; it was quite clear that some casuist in etiquette had arranged the seats with wonderful care. The pink silk robe and handsome scarlet turban of Scindia—burly and princely, an Oriental Harry the Eighth in outward semblance—had the advantage of the quiet black of the kindly-looking Sir Richard. The Maharajah of Jeypore, clad in black velvet enriched with gold embroidery; Rajah Sir Dinkur Rao, in white muslin; and Sir Richard Meade and Mr. Melville, like Sir Richard Couch, in the sombre garb of European civilization, with the Guicowar on the left and Sir Lewis on the right, completed a very imposing picture.

Mr. Fraser in India (says another writer) looks every inch an Eastern Prince; the jewels upon him must have excited the envy of the ladies, who, situated as they were, perched up in two rows near to the witness-box, looked like a panel of jurywomen called together to appraise his Highness' diamonds and pearls. The Maharajah of Jeypore, renowned for his enlightened policy and his excellent administration of the affairs of his kingdom, looked less princely than Scindia, but infinitely more wise, his look of wisdom being considerably enhanced by a pewenkoon pair of gold spectacles.

The first business was the reading of the commission in three languages, and then Mr. Scoble opened the case, epitomizing the charge of attempting to poison Col. Phayre, carefully avoiding any expression that might needlessly wound the susceptibilities of the accused or his friends. On your witness was examined on the first day, the ayah Amina.

On the second day, when the court was more crowded than on the preceding occasion, the chief incident, and one that created much amusement, was the announcement by Amina that the Khan Bahadoor and his son had threatened her, to induce her to speak to an important point. She instantly denied that she had been threatened, and even went so far as to deny she had said she had been threatened. There was another charming illustration of the character of Hindoo testimony.

An honest gharry-walla deposed with great simplicity to his gharry being hired by the previous witnesses to take them to the palace, and to his being duly arrested and kept in confinement therefore by the Sircar. When Sergeant asked him why he had been arrested, he replied, "to prevent him from speaking with anybody," and he added that the Sircar, no doubt, would liberate him when all was over. The thought of ill-treatment seemed to be quite foreign to his mind. "The Sircar wished to keep him in confinement, and how could he resist the Sircar?" In his imprisonment he seemed to have forgotten an important matter connected with his home, viz., that he was possessed of a wife. When asked whether he was married, he replied that he was not, but then, stirring his memory, he recalled the fact, and exclaimed, "Oh, yes, I am," with an air of sudden recollection which highly diverted the court.

Next day several more witnesses were examined, but the evidence was rather wearisome, all relating to the visits of the witnesses to the palace. On the fourth day, however, Col. Phayre's butler, a native Christan, was examined.

The prosecution wished to prove by his evidence two things—that Salim, one of the two confidential servants of the Guicowar of whose movements so much has been heard, had been to go to see the palace to see the Maharajah, and that though he refused to go, he was paid on behalf of his Highness a sum of sixty rupees, Baroda currency. Both these things Pedro de Souza proved. But it appeared from Sergeant Ballantine's cross-examination that Rowjee had stated that De Souza and he went to the palace on three occasions, had seen the Maharajah and conversed with him there, and that on the last occasion Mulharrao had handed to him [De Souza] a packet of poison to be used for the destruction of the Resident. The witness distinctly contradicted all these allegations, and stated that he had never been to the palace—had never seen the Maharajah, and of course had never been handed a packet of poison by his Highness. The importance of this testimony was felt, at all events by the defense, to be considerable, and De Souza's evidence was followed with unusual keenness by both sides. The suspicious affair of the sixty Baroda rupees was accounted for by the witness in his deposition to Mr. Ellerton somewhat wise: He was told, he said, that the servants of former residents used to get gratifications from the Maharajah, and his wife being near her confinement, and he being short of money, he asked Salim to entreat his Highness to give him—which of course his Highness obligingly did. There seemed to be little doubt that it was an essential part of the foreign policy of Baroda to keep the domestics at the Residency in good humor.

The next and most important witness was Col. Phayre, "a soldierly figure and a manly bearing prepossessed the audience in his favor." The examination and cross-examination of the Colonel are thus described in the *Times of India*:

Col. Phayre recounted with great minuteness the symptoms of ailments from which he suffered in September and October. He remembered particularly that he suffered as if from a bad cold in the head and had a boil on his forehead for three weeks. Then he had slight fever, with fullness in the head and running at the eyes. He puzzled himself to account for the circumstance, and ascribed it to having slept out of doors at night, and he also began to wonder whether his morning sherbet was made of bad pummaloes. So early did misgivings about the sherbet occur to his mind. Coming to the 6th, 7th, and 8th November, Col. Phayre became quite animated, and gave a vivid description of what occurred, and of the sensations which supervened upon his taking the sherbet, which had apparently been tampered with on each of those three mornings. On the 6th he took a sip or two, and threw the rest away. On the 7th and 8th day he felt a fullness of the head similar to what he had previously experienced, and he slept heavily for some time. Next morning he again sipped the sherbet, and during the day had the same symptoms in a somewhat aggravated form. On the 8th, (Sunday,) he afterward stated in cross-examination, he did not taste the sherbet; but on the 9th, (Monday,) he took two or three sips, and sat down to write. In half an hour or less he felt a sudden squeamishness, as if he was about to be sick, and he got up and threw the contents of the tumbler out of the window, so as not to be tempted to drink more. Then he noticed a dark sediment, and from that moment he was convinced of two things—that the sediment was poison, and that all his previous ailments had been produced by foul means. Sergt. Ballantine took the sherbet in charge, and in the document Mr. Scoble had done with him, and at once a highly exciting struggle commenced between the great cross-examiner and his victim. The learned sergeant began very courteously, and appeared to wish to do his sparring gently; but Col. Phayre saw the drift of the second question that mischief was meant, and he showed fight at once. The serjeant having used the word "canceled" with reference to the termination of Col. Phayre's appointment in Scinde, "to avoid using another word," the witness fiercely told him to "use the word that first came into his mind," and when the terrible questioner blandly said, "I assure you I do not wish to say anything to give pain," the reply came almost before the words were spoken, "Pray, don't apologize." It was clear from that moment that no quarter would be given or accepted, and every one in court bent forward in eagerness to witness the struggle. It must be owned that Col. Phayre, who gave his evidence-in-chief so frankly and so well, did not stand the ordeal of cross-examination as his friends could have wished. From fighting with the questioner there is but a step to fighting with the questions, and the unfortunate witness made it. It must, however, be borne in mind that he was placed on the rack by the Sergeant, who mercilessly asked him to admit that the copy of a dreadful censure by the Government of Bombay of his former conduct in Scinde was a correct copy, having stated that if the paper was a copy of the Government resolution in questions it could not have been honestly come by, he declined to recognize the document, and a very lively scene took place. The Chief Justice asked the witness to answer the questions put to him, but the Colonel was too much excited to pay much attention to the questions. The object of putting in this particular document was to show that the Maharajah, having a copy in his possession, would feel reasonable confident in the success of his application forwarded on the 3d of November for the recall of the Resident, and that it would therefore be unlikely that he would have course to poison while waiting for the answer to that application. It appeared that the Resident had written a letter to Dr. Gray stating that he "had received secret and confidential information" that the poison consisted of arsenic, diamond dust, and copper, and adding that the importance of verifying that information was obvious. Naturally, the Sergeant wanted to know the giver of his "secret and confidential information." But Col. Phayre had all sorts of reasons for not giving it. The information was "*kulcha kubbar*—mere gup." He got such from a whole list of people; he could not tell who gave him this particular piece of gup; the number of his informants was so great that he could not walk out that the people did not come in hundreds to tell him their grievances; "a broken-hearted people wanted" no money to induce them to tell their griefs. His last phrase, of course, suggested that of "a persecuted prince" to Sergeant Ballantine, and, after an incredible amount of fencing, the fact came out that the information in question was given by "Bhow Poonikar, or another." The other was eliminated after tiffin, the Colonel having communicated with Bhow, who magnanimously stated that it was he who gave the constituents of the poison.

Dr. Seward was the next and last witness. He confirmed Col. Phayre's statements as to his symptoms, and said that the Colonel had told him on the morning of his attempted poisoning that he had often heard something of the kind would be done, but never believed it till now.

THE SULTAN'S DOMAIN.

ITS PRESENT EXTENT—THE USELESS ARMAMENT—STEAMERS LYING IDLE, WITH NO ONE TO GUIDE THEM—A FINE ARSENAL.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes as follows:

Before the present Sultan came to the throne, the work of disintegration of the Empire had commenced. Greece proper had regained her independence; Egypt, though nominally tributary to the Empire, was practically free from its control; the frontier provinces on the frontier of Austria and Russia had begun to drop off, while the exactions which had been enforced on the remote territories in Asia and in Africa had so reduced the inhabitants to poverty that the task of maintaining sovereignty over them cost more than the tribute which was collected. There still remains, however, subject to the Ottoman rule, a territory which has over 12,000 miles of frontier, nearly one-half of which is coast-line, a population which exceeds 43,000,000, and from which a revenue of $100,000,000 per annum from tributes and taxes finds its way to the treasury. To preserve this domain from further diminution is the ambition of the Sultan. His misfortune is that he is surrounded by bad ministers, and has no personal cognizance of, and is systematically deceived as to, the real wants of his people. From deficiencies of education, he has no appreciation of the political axiom that a nation is strong just in proportion as it cultivates the arts of peace, spreads knowledge among the people, binds to it by filial affection toward a paternal government, and emancipates itself from religious intolerance and interference. True to the traditions of his house he believes in the power of arms, and in the maintenance of a warlike state. Accordingly, his purpose is to have an armament equal, if not superior, to that which he beheld in Europe. Already he is able to look out from the windows of his Winter palace and see a fleet of English-built iron-clads moored off the Golden Horn, which enables Turkey to rank in the tables of statistics as the third naval power in Europe; but he has not an engineer in his navy who has the requsite knowledge to manage the ponderous engines which propel these ships, nor an officer of marine who has had the necessary training to enable him to manœuver war vessels of this class. On only one occasion has a vessel of the fleet attempted to make a cruise, and she, after proceeding as far as the Dardanelles, feared to make the passage of the straits, and returned to her anchorage. Since that time, no one of them has ever been put under steam. This want of capacity is due not to any natural deficiency of the Turk. On the contrary he is as clever as the average European; but it is due to the want of proper systematic training and education, resulting from an intense jealousy on the part of an ignorant and suspicious ministry against receiving instruction from Europeans, in fact from their own people who by residence abroad have made themselves competent to give it. The capacity in Turkey for creditably filling an official position by the possession of superior knowledge is sure to provoke the hostility of superiors in rank who regard with narrow-minded distrust the exhibition of any quality from which influence can result.

On the heights in the rear of the palace which be is at present occupying, the Sultan has erected from the resources of his private purse the finest arsenal for the storage of small arms which is to be found, I believe, in the world. It is most complete in all its appointments, and is arranged upon a thorough understanding of the necessities of a building for such purpose. The racks are now being put up which will hold 1,500,000 stand of rifles. The arsenal has also in connection with it the necessary barracks and officers' quarters for a special guard of 1,000 men. The Martini-Henry guns which are contracted for in Providence and which have been adopted as the Government arm, and are now daily arriving at Constantinople, are intended to be stored in this building so soon as it is ready to receive them. Already the Government has purchased 60,000 repeating magazine guns of the Winchester pattern. These are stored in what was once the Christian Church of St. Irene, and are artistically displayed in panels on the floor and in racks on the walls of the nave and the aisles clear to the ceiling, so as to present an effect not much inferior to that which is witnessed in the armory of the Tower of London. Besides these, the Government is also at present engaged in completing the transformation into breech-loaders of 500,000 old rifles of the Springfield and Enfield pattern. With the iron-clads and the immense quantities of heavy and light ordnance, which is furnished from the great works of Krupp, in Vienna, and the 800,000 rifles contracted for in Providence, it will be safe to say that the Ottoman Empire will, in the course of the next three years, be the best armed Government on the Continent. A man will pay for his hobby when he makes his tailor call a second time for his due. It makes very little difference whether the interest on the Government bonds is paid regularly or not. No execution or warrant of distress on behalf of a money-lender runs against a Government, and the hungrier the Jews are at the Hague, or in Frankfort, or in Lombard street for the interest, the more there will be left to pay for what the Turk thinks are the prime necessaries of national life. The Turk may not turn out to be a strict moralist in these matters, but then it must be remembered that he has not always had a good example from the Christians.

BERLIN'S BIG BELL.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes on March 19: "The great bell (Kaiser glocke, or Emperor Bell,) has been cast for the third time. Its final preparation and cooking must have been a tremendous business. A huge gulf was first dug in the earth, wherein the stuffing upon which the inside of the bell was to be molded, was solidly built of a particular sort of masonry. The size of this brick and mortar receptacle may be estimated by the circumstance that fourteen full-grown men can stand comfortably under the bell. When the stuffing was finished and hardened, a clay bell was constructed over it, of the exact dimensions to be given to the metal bell; the coats of arms and florid ornamental and various descriptions were modeled upon this clay by the respective artists, and the inscriptions fixed upon it in letters made of wax. This false bell was then besmeared with grease, and the 'mantle' was again superimposed upon it, of clay well-worked up with calves' hair to bind it well together. As soon as the 'mantle' was completed it was lifted off, the false bell removed, and the mantle replaced in exactly its former position with the most minute care and precision, a hole being left in the apex through which to pour the boiling metal into the vacuum between 'stuffing' and 'mantle.' The furnace wherein the French guns, of which the bell is made, were cooked consumed 200 hundredweight of coal, and burned furiously for twelve hours, melting down and artistically stewing no less than twenty-two captured cannon, some of which were field-pieces of the Louis XIV. period, and were taken from the French Royal forces during their campaign in the Palatinate. When the fluid metal resulting from this grand brew of artillery was 'turned on' into the mouth of the casting, it flowed freely, and necessarily for twenty-nine minutes ere the 'form' was full to the brim, and took three weeks to cool! Disemburrassed of its 'mantle,' the dimensions of the bell are as follows: Twelve feet in height, 11 feet in diameter, 33 feet in circumference, and a weight of twenty-five tons, and its clapper weighs sixteen hundredweight. All the bells of Cologne Cathedral put together do not weigh as much as this monster, to ring which thirty men will be required. The inscription is inclosed in a handsome arabesque, above which stands St. Peter, while beneath it is depicted the escutcheon of the German realm. The inscription is worded in the Latin tongue, as are a couple of distiches on the opposite side, which may be translated, 'I announce to the people with my voice a heavenly message; souls are aroused by it and chime in eagerly. Thou who openest the halls of the temple, moved thereto by my voice, open at the same time, thou heavenly porter, the gates of heaven!' A German inscription runs, translated as follows: 'My name is the Emperor Bell; I celebrate the Emperor's festivals. I stand on a holy watch-tower, and pray for the German Empire—that God may grant it peace and security.' The Kaiser-glocke will be hung up in the old belfry, under the present peal, until the Catacdral shall be finished, when all the five bells composing the complete peal will be definitely suspended at an elevation of 200 feet above the Cathedral square."

MR. LICK'S REVOCATION.

HIS LETTER WITHDRAWING HIS PRINCELY GIFTS.

REFUSAL OF THE TRUSTEES TO RESIGN AT HIS REQUEST—THE DEED AN ABSOLUTE GIFT, AND NOW BEYOND HIS AND THEIR CONTROL.

The letter of Mr. James Lick, of San Francisco, to the Trustees of the Lick Fund, attempting to revoke his great gift for the benefit of the people of California, reads thus:

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24, 1875.

Messrs. Thomas H. Selby, D. O. Mills, Henry M. Newhall, William Alvord, George H. Howard, James Otis, and John O. Earl:

GENTLEMEN: When I executed the instrument in which you are named as my Trustees, I supposed I had a very short time to live, and that, if my intentions of founding an observatory and other public institutions were ever to be carried out, it would have to be through you. I was, therefore, induced hastily, and without due and proper consideration, to execute the instrument referred to. It is still my intention, and ever will be, to carry out the general purposes therein expressed; but I now find, upon a cool and careful study of the provisions of that instrument, which my improved health has enabled me to make, that there are many and serious mistakes and errors of detail in it which ought to be corrected. One of the most serious of these is that, by the terms of said instrument, the execution of the great works which I have contemplated is virtually postponed until after my death—a result that I certainly never intended. Another serious objection is that some of the beneficiaries (whose claims upon me I perhaps did not sufficiently consider) have declined to accept its terms; and this fact, as I am advised, will indefinitely delay, if not entirely prevent, the carrying out of the plans for the execution of which you were appointed my Trustees and agents. Under the circumstances, and as I desire, while I still live, to see the works contemplated at least started—and as I am advised and am entirely satisfied that the instrument referred to does not and cannot accomplish the purposes desired by the public as well as by myself—I respectfully ask you, and each of you, to resign, or to revest in me the subject of the trust, so that, by the execution of other papers, better calculated to carry out my plans, the works contemplated from the beginning may at once be commenced, and carried on to completion without delay. I request you not to sell any more of the property included in my deed of trust, and I beg of you the favor to answer this communication immediately. I remain, with great respect, &c.,

JAMES LICK.

Three days later the Trustees responded as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27, 1875.

Mr. James Lick:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 24th inst. was duly received. It was with great surprise that we noted its contents. Our position was not of our own seeking. You voluntarily named us as Trustees, and, onerous as the duties are, we accepted, because the objects of your bounty were in the greater part matters of public importance. We have so far performed the trust faithfully, and, where we have had a discretion, have exercised it with a view solely to carry out the spirit of the trust, and enlarge and protect the trust fund and property. A careful review of our conduct will, in our judgment, find nothing open to censure or regret. We have proceeded with all the speed that was dictated by good judgment, and have made all the advance that could in reason be expected. Private and public institutions, as well as the public at large, are interested in the trust, and to them we owe duties that we have covenanted and agreed to perform. Having undertaken and partly performed the trust, we cannot now retire from it without injury to its general objects and to the public at large. After consulting legal counsel, we are advised and are satisfied that we have no power to resign, nor have we any right to reconvey to you "the subject of the trust." While at all times we shall be pleased to receive your suggestions as to the execution of the trust in any and all respects, we shall continue to perform our duty faithfully, according to our best judgment and with all practical speed. Already he is very respectfully, Thomas H. Selby, D. O. Mills, William Alvord, George H. Howard, James Otis, John O. Earl.

Immediately upon receiving this reply, Mr. Lick executed the following deed of revocation, and caused it to be placed on record:

Whereas, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1874, I, James Lick, of the City and County of San Francisco, and State of California, did make, execute, acknowledge, and deliver to Thomas H. Selby, D. O. Mills, Henry M. Newhall, William Alvord, George H. Howard, James Otis, and John O. Earl, certain instrument or indenture in writing, purporting to convey to said Selby, Mills, Newhall, Alvord, Howard, Otis, and Earl, certain property, real and personal, therein mentioned, with directions that the proceeds of the sale of the same should be applied by the said Selby, Mills, Newhall, Alvord,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

4600	Western Union	77	800	Union Pacific....	69¾
1700	do.	77⅛	500	do.	69⅞
300	do.	77	8500	do.	70
1000	do.	77	500	do.	69¾
700	do.	77	500	do.	69⅝
300	Lake Shore	78⅝	1200	do.	69½
500	do.	78¾	900	do.	69⅝
100	do.	78¾	600	do.	69¾
50	do.	78⅝	100	do.	69¾
800	do.	78¾	800	do.	69¼
1400	do.	78⅝	700	do.	69⅜
300	do.	78⅝	100	do.	69⅜
2300	do.	78⅝	500	do.	69¾
700	Rock Island	104⅛	100	do.	69¾
700	Pacific Mail	45¾	300	do.	69⅝
200	do.	45¾	1000	do.	69⅝
500	do.	45⅝	100	do.	69⅝
700	do.	45⅝	100	do.	69⅝
1900	do.	45⅝	500	do.	69⅝
1100	do.	45¾	700	do.	69⅝
2300	do.	45¾	200	do.	70
200	do.	45	200	do.	70⅛
600	do.	45¼	500	do.	70⅛
1200	do.	45¼	1000	do.	70⅛
1200	do.	45	800	do.	70⅛
300	St. Paul	38⅝	100	do.	70⅛
500	do.	38¾	200	do.	70⅝
400	do.	38¾	200	do.	70⅝
500	do.	38⅝	100	do.	70⅝
1000	do.	38⅝	100	do.	70⅝
200	do.	38⅝	400	North Western	45½
55	N. Y., N. H. & H.	180	400	do.	45¾
800	Erie Railway	29⅝	300	do.	45¾
900	do.	29⅝	200	do.	45¾
1400	do.	29⅞	25	Tol. & Wabash	15¼
900	do.	30	200	do.	15¼
2500	do.	30	100	Ohio & Miss.	29
1500	do.	30⅛	100	do.	29¼
500	do.	30	200	do.	29¼
10	do.	30⅜	900	do.	29
200	do.	30⅛	100	do.	29
500	do.	30⅛	800	do.	29
1100	do.	30¼	100	do.	29⅛
200	do.	30	300	do.	29⅜
1000	C., C. & I. C.	63	100	H. & St. Jo.	28¼
700	do.	63¼	400	do.	28
100	do.	63½			

GOVERNMENT SALES—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	120	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67
65	do. small	119⅜	500 Oregon War Loan, '81
500	do. 5-20 C., '67	120⅝	1,000 do. small

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Mo. 6s, funded '94/'95	b.c.	96½	140	At. & P. Tel.
3,000	Mo. 6s, In. bds.	99	99½	5	American Exp.
1,000	Mo. 6s, Asv. B.	97	100	5	Adams Express.
500	Ohio 6s, '81	108	108	20	N. Y. C. & H.
11,000	Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup.	53	53¼	100	do.
3,000	Tenn. 6s, new, ex coup.	b.c.	53	100	do.
2,000	Tenn. 6s, new	1877	53	100	do.
5,000	N. J. Cen.	110	110¼	100	do.
1,000	Cin. & Ind.	97	97½	100	do.
21,000	C. & N. W. con. coup.	bds.	85	500	Union Pacific.
1,000	Erie 3d	100	100	500	do.
23,000	Erie 4th	87	87⅛	500	do.
5,000	do.	b.c.	96¾	500	do.
1,000	N. Y. C. 1st.	113¾	114	500	do.
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	100	100	500	do.
5,000	Pac. Fs, g'd by State of Mo.	101⅝	102	500	do.
5,000	North Mo. 1st.	85¼	85¼	1000	do.
1,000	Cen. P. G. bds.	99	99½	500	do.
10,000	do.	99¾	100	700	do.
5,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, 8. Joaquin br'h.	85½	85½	500	do.
1,000	Un. P. Sink. F.	92¼	92¾	100	do.
10,000	do.	99	99¼	100	do.
15,000	do.	98¾	98¾	100	do.
10,000	do. & Miss. 2d.	98¼	98¼	100	do.
	ex interest	79	79½	300	do.
1,000	Canada So., 1st. with Int. C.	52½	52½	1300	do.
500	C. P. & Atch.	n.100	100	600	do.
2,000	Han. & St. Jo.	104¾	104¾	200	do.
	8s, conv't.	86	86	200	do.
25	Del. & H. Canal	114⅛	114⅛	300	C. & N. W.
100	do.	114½	114½	200	do.
40	do.	b.c.	114½	200	N. J. Cen.
100	Quick. Min.	b.c.	25	100	do.
100	do.	b.c.	24½	1000	C., M. & St. P.
300	West. U. Tel.	b.c.	77½	700	do.
1200	do.	s3.	77⅝	500	do.
1300	do.	s3.	77⅝	500	do.
1300	do.	77⅜	500	do.
1900	do.	77⅜	500	do.
1700	do.	77⅜	2500	do.
1700	do.	77⅜	400	do.
700	do.	b3.	77⅝	1100	do.
1500	do.	s3.	77⅝	100	do.
1200	do.	77⅜	100	do.
200	do.	77⅜	200	Del., L. & W.
10	do.	77⅜	50	do.
600	do.	77¼	20	do.
200	do.	77¼	50	do.
1200	do.	77¼	1200	C. & R. I.
500	do.	s3.	77⅝	50	do.
1600	do.	77⅝	300	C., M. & St. P.
1400	Erie Railway	30	30⅛	100	do.
1900	do.	30	30⅛	200	C. & N. W.
1000	do.	30	30⅛	100	Pittsburg
500	do.	b3.	30⅛	100	do.
1000	do.	30	30⅛	200	do.
1000	do.	30	30⅛	100	do.
500	do.	b3.	30⅛	100	do.
1000	do.	30	30⅛	100	do.
1000	do.	s3.	30⅛	100	do.
1000	do.	30	30⅛	800	do.
1000	do.	30	30⅛	100	do.
1000	do.	s3.	30⅛	700	Ohio & Miss.
1000	do.	30	30⅛	100	do.
1000	do.	30	30⅛	300	do.
1000	do.	30	30⅛	200	C., C. & I. C.
1000	do.	30	30⅛	200	do.
1000	do.	30	30⅛	200	do.
1000	do.	s3.	30⅛	100	do.
1000	do.	30	30⅛	100	do.
1000	do.	30	30⅛	100	do.
1000	do.	30

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MARTIN R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, BY ORDER of the Executors of Samuel L. Mitchill, deceased, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, (for account of whom it may concern):

One first mortgage bond of Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, guaranteed.. $1,000
Twenty-five shares New-York Balance Dock Company stock..... $100 each
Two shares Clinton Hall Association..... 100 each
Eleven shares Erie Railway Company..... 100 each
Six shares Adams Express Company..... 100 each
Forty shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company. 20 each
Ten shares Sterling Fire Insurance Company. 100 each
Twenty-six shares Relief Fire Insurance Company..... 50 each
Ten shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company. 50 each
Ten shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Company. 100 each
Thirteen shares Nassau Fire Insurance Company..... 50 each
Fifty shares Republic Fire Insurance Company..... 100 each
Five shares United States Fire Insurance Company..... 50 each
One hundred shares Fulton National Bank.... 50 each
Ten shares Mechanics' National Bank..... 25 each
Forty-two shares Continental National Bank. 100 each
$1,950 Atlantic Marine Insurance Company scrip of 1872.
$240 Orient Marine Insurance Company scrip of 1860.
$250 Orient Marine Insurance Company scrip of 1861.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears' Building, Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, April 13, 1875, at noon, for the sale of Fifty Thousand of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Wednesday, April 14, and the acceptance bids declared.

WILLIAM M. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1875.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under the lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO.,
Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. H. GUION, Chairman.

A. HERKWISCH, Secretary.

J. H. HAAR, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
J. HENGSTLER, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
R. M. HAVEN,

HAAR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 45 Wall st., New-York.

Orders executed at the Stock and Gold Exchanges with promptness. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold carried on the most favorable terms. Daily quotations by telegraph from Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due April 1, 1875, on the Seven per cent. First Mortgage (Pink) Bonds of the above company, issue of 1864, will be paid on and after that date until April 15 at the Third National Bank, New-York.

H. E. MANN,
Clerk United States Circuit Court
for District of Minnesota.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors of Election of the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company will be held on the 12th of April. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the company, corner 3d av. and 9th st.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

FREE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. A. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business. RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

(Copy of Circular Letter.)

THE CHATTANOOGA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,

MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
(Late Webster & Marks and Thomas Webster, Chattanooga, Tenn.)

Incorporated under a charter granted by the State of Tennessee; capital, $500,000, in 5,000 shares of $100 each, with power to increase to $1,000,000.

Subscribed capital, $150,000, in 1,500 shares of $100 each, fully paid up.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the established business and works of Webster & Marks, well known as Thomas Webster's Foundry and Machine Works, situated at Chattanooga, Tenn., established in 1867, for building every description of foundry, mechanical, and engineering requirements, and for the purpose of purchasing or leasing mineral lands and erecting works thereon.

The works are substantially erected on about five acres of land, all of which is freehold, and are situated in a most eligible position for making all kinds of castings and machinery, in the centre of the coal, iron, and mining districts of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, and surrounded by at least twenty pig-iron furnaces in those States. They are located above high water in the centre of the city, and connected by a side-track with all the lines of railroad centring in Chattanooga.

These works have been most successfully carried on by Mr. Thomas Webster, are in full operation, and comprise a large and well-equipped foundry, connected with the machine shops by a narrow-gauge track, and contain one of Scott's English patent gear-wheel moulding machines. The machine shop, the largest in the entire South, is fully equipped with the best and most modern improved machinery, consisting of lathes, planers, boring mill, drill presses, &c. The pattern shop is fitted up with all the necessary tools and machinery for making patterns. The large blacksmith and boiler shops are fully equipped.

The stock on hand is of recent purchase, and all in good working condition. There is also a large and valuable amount of patterns for furnace and mining machinery, peculiarly adapted to this country, and for the building of narrow-gauge locomotives. The works are well supplied with orders, and the opening and development of new iron ore deposits and other mineral properties in the neighboring country, with a rapidly increasing population, combine to increase the demand for machinery of all descriptions.

The works will be transferred to the new company in full working condition, with all beneficial contracts, and will include the whole of the land and buildings thereon, together with the modern and valuable plant, machinery, fittings, siding, and good will.

The contract price of the works to the company will be $120,000; $60,000 in cash and $70,000 in 700 ordinary shares of $100 each, fully paid up.

The estimate on which this sum is based is from a carefully made valuation of freehold land, buildings, machinery, plant, patterns, fixtures, siding, and good will.

The directors and officers of this company will be appointed at the first meeting of the stockholders, of which due notice will be given.

Each application for shares must be accompanied by a payment of $10 per share on application.

Should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

Prospectus, copy of charter, and forms of applications for shares may be procured from the Secretary, (pro tem.) at the offices of the company at the works, or of Griggs & Carleton, Financial and Business Brokers, No. 98 Broadway.

[Here follows the charter, which is very full in its grant of manufacturing and mining franchises.]

OPINION OF COUNSEL UPON VALIDITY OF CHARTER.
[COPY.] CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1875.

Thomas Webster, Esq.

SIR: We have examined the accompanying copy of charter of "The Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works, Mining and Manufacturing Company," with a view to ascertain its validity &c., and have come to the conclusion that the charter was regularly obtained and is legal. Under it the company or corporation may safely organize and invest their money or other capital. All the powers enumerated in said charter are consistent with the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Tennessee; and they would be enforced in the courts of the country in law and in equity. Respectfully,

(Signed,) TREWHITT, GASKILL & TREWHITT,
Attorneys.

REAL ESTATE SECURITY
IN NEGOTIABLE FORM.

SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS,

with coupons, registered or unregistered, of the

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE in GOLD IN NEW-YORK, or AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, at the option of the holder. Interest payable first day of January and July.

THESE BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR IN CURRENCY AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 17 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

THE PAYMENT of the Bonds at maturity is SECURED by the pledge of bonds and mortgages owned by the company upon real estate which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, with the ADDITIONAL SECURITY of the capital of the company, of $1,000,000.

V. K. STEVENSON, President.
THOMAS A. DAVIES, Vice President.
WILLIAM L. ELY, Secretary.
HENRY E. DAVIES, No. 120 Broadway, Counsel.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1875.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF STOCKholders of this company called for WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., is postponed to WEDNESDAY, April 28, at the request of a majority of stockholders.

WM. H. GUION, Chairman.

A. HERKWISCH, Secretary.

$11,000—$6,000 CASH AND $5,000 to remain on first mortgage, will buy a handsome home in the country, well furnished; gas, range, &c.; cost recent $13,000 to buy and furnish during past year; picture furnished. Address OWNER, Lock-box No. 28, Stag Stag, N. Y.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

LOWEST CUT!

Passenger tickets at $1 less than is offered by any other office in the City. Chicago, $17; St. Louis, $19; Cincinnati, $14; Louisville, $17. Quick time; no change! New-York and Grand Central Hotel ticket-offices Nos. 721 and 671 Broadway.

F. P. MARSH.

OFFICE OF THE SPANISH HILL MINING COMPANY,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. C. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent; interest promptly paid; for sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES.—LARGE AND small properties; some developed, others not; prices from $500 to $5,000 per 100 feet; these lodes are within two miles of railroad and close to smelting works. Agent for mines, T. ALBERTUS, No. 52 4th av., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

C. G. & L. C. BONDHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED to communicate promptly with HASSLER & CO., No. 7 Wall st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SPRINKLING, SWEEPING, AND CLEANING THE STREETS AND AVENUES IN THE CITIES OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, April 15, 1875, for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning the streets and avenues in the Cities of Washington and Georgetown for the period of one year from the 6th day of May, 1875.

Blank forms and all necessary information can be obtained upon application at this office, and no bid will receive consideration unless made upon said blank forms.

By order of the Commissioners.

R. L. HOXIE,
Lieutenant of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer of District of Columbia.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at my office to 5 P. M. 10th April for furnishing good, hard-burned North River brick, of uniform size and color," to be delivered on lot between 59th and 60th sts., North River, as follows: 300,000 in April, 500,000 in May, and 200,000 between June 1 and 10.

N. H. DECKER.

No. 161 West 60th st., between 10th and 11th ava.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. April 8, 1875, for hay, straw, oats, and feed.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STREET SWEEPINGS, GARBAGE, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department till 10 o'clock A. M., April 10, 1875, for purchasing Ashes and Street Dirt, Garbage, and Manure.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR POTATOES.—DEPARTment of Public Charities and Correction until April 15, 1875. See *City Record*.

PROPOSALS.—LEATHER, STRAW, RYE, COFfee, &c.—Department of Public Charities and Correction until April 14, 1875. See *City Record*.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 25, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at No. 61 White st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1875, (which place will be open for business on and after the 10th day of April, 1875,) for furnishing the following-named articles for issue to Indians:

SANTEE AGENCY, (NEBRASKA.)
400,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
5,000 bushels Wheat.
12,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.

YANKTON AGENCY.
1,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
25,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
200,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
9,000 pounds Beans.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
5,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
300,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
60,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY, (CROW CREEK.)
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
300,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
30,000 pounds Beans.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, (GRAND RIVER.)
4,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
450,000 pounds XX Flour.
75,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
80,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
450,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
40,000 pounds Beans.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
6,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
880,000 pounds XX Flour.
275,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
880,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
110,000 pounds Beans.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of American or northern-wintered Texas Cattle, on the hoof.
100,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.

PONCA AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000 pounds XX Flour.
10,000 pounds Mess Pork.

RISSETON AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
40,000 pounds, gross weight, of American Cattle, on the hoof.
250,000 pounds XX Flour, (sample required with our bid.)
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.
2,000 pounds Beans.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
25,600 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds XX Flour.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY.
1,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
280,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
370,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,500 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

WICHITA AGENCY.
700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
14,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, or Bacon, clear sides.

CROW AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
1,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour.
40,000 pounds Mess Pork, or Bacon, clear sides.

FORT PECK AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
250,000 pounds XX Flour.
250,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels, or Bacon, clear sides.

LEMHI AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
75,000 pounds XX Flour.
4,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

FORT HALL AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
100,000 pounds XX Flour.
3,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

ALSO FOR THE FOLLOWING GROCERIES.
406,500 pounds of Coffee, green.
880,000 pounds of good Brown Sugar.
63,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
68,500 pounds good Brown Soap, in boxes.
70,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
7,100 pounds Baking Powder in ¼ and ½ lb. packages.
10,000 pounds Tea.
23,500 pounds Rice.

Of the above supplies, the Groceries will be inspected and received at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, or Sioux City, and must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 15th day of May, 1875. All other supplies, except Beef, must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure at each agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will be received for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon, Pork, and Beans, delivered at the several agencies, or at such other points as bidders may designate.

The cattle for the Sioux agencies in Dakota must average not less than 850 pounds for six months, from July 1 to Jan. 1, 1876, and from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1876. For all other agencies good merchantable cattle will be required.

The delivery of the cattle must commence at each of the points named on the 1st day of July next, and thereafter be continued, not oftener than semi-monthly, upon the written order of the Department, at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the service.

When practicable, the cattle for use during the months of January, February, and March will be received in December, for transportation.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep sufficient beef cattle in the vicinity of the agency for proper deliveries, and should he fail in this respect, or for any reason should not deliver cattle as required, the undersigned will purchase them at the expense of said contractor.

The Flour must be fresh ground, of XX quality, made wholly from good, sound wheat, and delivered in strong double sacks, each sack containing 100 pounds. Department will receive samples of which, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, must be furnished by the successful bidders to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at No. 61 White st., New-York, before the execution of any contract, and to which all deliveries will be strictly held in the inspection.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in "gunnies."

The Coffee must be delivered in double sacks.

The Sugar must be delivered in barrels, full headlined.

The Corn must be in strong gunnies, resewed.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state the price per pound gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the Flour, (Sisseton Agency excepted.) Wheat, Bacon, Pork, Corn, and Beans.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of the contract will be rejected, and if, in that case, the contractor fails to furnish others of the required quality without delay they will be purchased at his expense.

Payments will be made on proper receipts after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement attached thereto.

In executing the contract the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles embraced in the foregoing schedule, and the further right will be reserved to increase or decrease the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding twenty-five per cent, and the right is also reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the best interests of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have in any respect defaulted in any bid heretofore made.

No sample should in any way indicate the name of the bidder, but should be identified with the proposal by a private mark, which should be the same upon the proposal as upon the sample. Special care should be taken to adopt such a private mark as will insure distinction from other bidders.

If bidders will mark the price *on each sample* presented, in addition to giving the price in the bid, it will much facilitate the making of awards. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

No contract or part thereof will be permitted to be sub-let or assigned to any other party without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to this office, or to No. 82 White st., New-York.

Every bid amounting to $5,000 or over must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States Depository, or upon some one of the following national banks:

Chemical National Bank,
Metropolitan National Bank,
National Bank of Commerce,
Union National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
} New-York.

National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished; and in case any bidder, on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which his bid was made and accepted, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury; but if such contract shall be duly executed as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Each bidder must designate his place of business and Post Office address, and it is recommended to bidders residing out of New-York to furnish a New-York reference with their bids, and also their address while in that City.

At the execution of the contract a bond will be required to its full amount for the faithful performance thereof, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States or District Attorney.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in case as the time for receiving the same shall have expired.

Bidders are invited to be present.

EDWARD P. SMITH, Commissioner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,957 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A WIDOW WISHES TO BORROW $100 to complete arrangements for a pleasant house on the Hudson. Any persons wishing board for themselves or families can make very advantageous arrangements for the season by advancing this amount. Highest references given and required. Address SECURITY, No. 308 West 23d st.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST.—With or without board; private table if desired. Also, after May 1, rooms en suite or single in adjoining house, No. 108, recently taken and now refitting; parties wishing to make engagements for the year liberally dealt with. Apply at No. 106.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. BEAVER WILL rent handsomely-furnished apartments, en suite, with private bath, &c.; to physicians, or a party of gentlemen wishing to make an arrangement for the year, a very liberal concession in price will be made.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—New and handsomely furnished rooms; breakfast if desired; house home-like and neatly kept, with all conveniences; low rent to permanent parties; reference.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—BETWEEN 6TH av. and Broadway.—To let to gentlemen, without board, second-floor front alcove; also, second and third floor, sunny rooms; and breakfast in room if desired.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together; house and table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or separately; with or without private table; single rooms to gentlemen, without board.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, ONE large front room and one back room, connecting, to gentlemen only without board. Apply at No. 67 West 33th st., in the afternoon.

LARGE, COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED front room, on second floor, to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast, in a private French family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 338 West 31st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, newly furnished, with piano, &c., en suite or separately, with or without private table; single rooms to gentlemen, without board.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURnished, on third floor, with first-class board in a small family; references. Apply at No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison ava.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE Westminster Hotel.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of the highest respectability only.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 169 WEST, NEAR 6th av., handsomely furnished, second story, front rooms, with first-class board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164, ON FIRST FLOOR, THREE rooms, freshly decorated; suitable for a private apartment, or as offices; breakfast if desired.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of apartments on parlor floor, with board; private table.

A PLEASANT ROOM WITH BOARD FOR one or two gentlemen. No. 26 East 12th st., near Broadway, West.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—ROOMS, with board, to parties who appreciate and pay for a pleasant home.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY To let, with board, large, handsome room, third floor front. No. 150 West 34th st.

A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT board, in a small private family. No. 218 East 16th st., opposite Dr. Tyng's Church.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor room, for gentleman and wife; superior board.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—THIRD-STORY FRONT rooms to let, with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, separate rooms, with board, in a quiet private family; location between 15th and 30th sts.; boarding-houses need not reply. Address, stating terms, X Y Z., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,957 BROADWAY.

A LADY WISHES TO RENT A COMFORTABLE room in exchange for lessons in vocal or instrumental music; private family preferred; references given and required. Address C. H., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,957 BROADWAY.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT BOARD FOR THE Summer in the country within about two hours' ride of the City; no other boarders. Address Post Office Box No. 2,371.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FAMILY OF ABOUT FOUR OR SIX adults, with several children, wish comfortable quarters for the Summer at either a nice hotel or farm-house, in a healthy location, not over fifty miles from the City. Price not so much an object as good board and rooms. Address, with full particulars, S. W. M., Post Office Box No. 3,373, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A SMALL FAMily want board for the Summer in the country within about two hours' ride of the City. Address A. H., No. 29 East 17th st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1875.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 8th, and reopened on the morning of 16th of April.

W. J. EMMET, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 20, next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, the 3d, to Thursday, the 22d prox.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 29 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 12th of April.

P. B. NOYES, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE FOR SALE—SIXTY-HORSE POWER (cylinder 15x36), in perfect order; will sell cheap owing to no use for it on account of increasing power; also for sale, two lengths smoke-stack, 30 and 50 feet. Apply to CHARLES B. HEUBERER, Pacific Mills, No. 30 to 38 Columbia st., Brooklyn.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of McCULLOUGH'S LEAD COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee of McCullough's Lead Company, bankrupt, will sell at public auction on Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store, No. 54 Pine street, corner of William street, in the City of New-York, by David B. McCullough, auctioneer, all the stock of goods, store fixtures, and machinery lately the property of said bankrupt, consisting of lead pipe, shot, reels, kegs, office furniture, &c., &c., and one lead pipe machine, in good order.—New-York, March 16, 1875.

JAMES McCULLOUGH, Assignee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, April 22, 1875, at same hour and place.

ap6-1aw3w1u* JAMES McCULLOUGH, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of MAX HAMBURGER and BERTHOLD FRANKEL, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, April 7, 1875.—To the creditors of said bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at the office of Mr. John Fitch, the said Register, at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the nineteenth day of April, 1875, at three o'clock P. M., of that day, for the purposes mentioned in section 5,092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.—Dated March 27, 1875.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS E. LEVY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,037.—Before James F. Dwight, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned here

THE MYSTERIOUS POISONING

CORONER'S INQUEST IN THE CASE OF MR. F. W. WALKER.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WIFE OF THE DECEASED—HOW THE FATAL DRUG WAS TAKEN—EVIDENCE OF DR. WEBSTER—DR. C. R. AGNEW DESCRIBES THE EFFECTS AND POWER OF HEMLOCK.

Coroner Simms commenced an inquest yesterday in the case of Mr. F. W. Walker, at the late residence of the deceased, No. 300 State street, Brooklyn. A number of the prominent medical men of the city were present. The following jury was chosen: Dr. A. N. Bell, of the *Sanitarian*; Dr. Segar, of the Board of Health; Dr. Vickers, ex-Alderman Richardson, and Messrs. William P. Libby, D. D. Whitney, and Samuel W. Moore. They were conducted to the chamber where the remains of Mr. Walker were lying in a plain coffin, and there sworn.

Mrs. Alida R. Walker was the first witness called. She testified: The deceased was my husband; came home a little after 4 P. M. on Saturday last, and said he had been to Drs. Agnew and Webster, and that he had been taking conium, and they [the Doctors] had said that it had no effect on him, and had told him to go to Dr. Squibb's factory and get a stronger preparation; he was then going to begin to take it immediately; I spoke to him about taking some nourishment, but he said he thought it would have a better effect to take it on an empty stomach; he was to take fifty drops each half hour until the results were obtained; I then gave him the first fifty drops, as it was dictated to me by him; he looked at the time; it was 4:10 P. M.; then I wrote at his dictation, sitting beside him; he said Dr. Agnew wanted to know the exact symptoms; he felt his own pulse.

The paper which Mr. Walker dictated was then submitted to the jury. It was published in THE TIMES yesterday. Mrs. Walker continued: He then was seized with nausea, but was unable to vomit; he then wanted electricity applied, and I asked him whether he wanted galvanism or faradism; he said faradism, and the machine was brought; he tried to apply it to a certain nerve, but dropped the handle and fell back in my arms dead; my sons ran for a physician, as we were not certain if it was really death; it was then between 6:30 and 7 P. M.; I do not suppose he had any idea of danger in taking the medicine; he said nothing about taking the medicine after 5:15 P. M.; his disease was occasioned by injuries received in being run over; the pole of a truck struck him near the eye, and his right arm was crushed; he had not taken this medicine until the day of his death.

To a Juror—One of my sons arrived about 6:30; I understood that he received the directions as to taking the medicine at the place where he purchased it, not at Dr. Agnew's.

He had been under Dr. Brown-Sequard's treatment nearly a year; he had been to Dr. Agnew before that, and Dr. Agnew had referred him to Dr. Brown-Sequard; after Dr. Brown-Sequard left for Europe he went to Dr. Agnew again, I think in July last.

To a Juror—I had no thought or fear of danger, and could hardly realize that he was dead; I supposed that if it was so very dangerous they would have had a physician to administer it, and not leave it for me to give to him; I did not understand the nature of the medicine, nor did he; he was in robust health at the time of his taking the medicine; he had been troubled with photophobia for about a year and a half, and diplopia since 1871.

To Dr. Bell—He had been troubled with rheumatism for a number of years more or less at times, not chronic, in his joints; could foretell a storm; had never been laid up with it; he never complained of palpitation of the heart; he never lay with his head very high or very low in bed; he was faint at times after a wound from loss of blood, but I never knew him to faint away; many years ago he had inflammation of the bowels, and about forty years ago, the year after we were married, he had some trouble with his head; never complained of dizziness; I have understood him to say he had a very regular healthy pulse; I measured the medicine in a graduated glass.

Dr. David Webster, of No. 19 East Thirty-ninth street, New-York, having been sworn, read the following statement: I first saw Mr. Walker at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital in August, 1873. He wanted to see Dr. Agnew, so I invited him to come to the office, which he did Aug. 28, 1873. There he was carefully examined by Dr. Agnew and myself. The following is the record of the examination:

F. William Walker, 63, Newmarket, N. J., special agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Always very near-sighted, but eyes served him well until about fourteen years ago, when a troublesome winking came on and seemed to pass away after some months after the use of electricity and rest. About three years ago first noticed diplopia, or double vision, which soon became very troublesome, and was followed by winking more particularly in right eye. He only resorted to changing concave glasses for a year and a half. He then went to Dr. J. S. Prout, of Brooklyn, who divided his right internal rectus, and gave him concavo-prismatic glasses. A few weeks after he was struck on the left temple by a truck pole, knocked down and run over; two wheels carrying four tons passed over his right arm, crushing his hand and ruining it for all practical purposes. Has been getting worse ever since. Has used electricity, hypodermic strychnine, hypodermic morphia, with no good effect; heat seems to relieve the spasms. When interested or abstracted, sees as well as ever, and has no spasms of ocular or facial muscles; bright light makes him worse. Ophthalmoscope, slight staphyloma posticum, slight conus. R. V.=20-50 with—¼ ½; L. V.=20-30 with—¼ ½; with trial excavation, and venous pulsation.

At Dr. Agnew's request I gave him a letter of introduction to Dr. Brown-Sequard; he remained under Dr. Brown-Sequard's treatment for some months, and returned to see us at Dr. Brown-Sequard's request on June 13, 1874, after Dr. Brown Sequard had left for Europe; he has been under our treatment as an outdoor and indoor patient at the hospital, and always was very carefully instructed in the use of local remedies and the general treatment of his case; although not a free patient at the Hospital he was, from time to time, gratuitously seen at the office, that no effort might be spared to alleviate his distressing disease; Mr. Walker had intense spasms of the muscles of his face and eyelids, coming on on exposure to light or air, or when he happened to be under the influence of any excitement; these spasms, known as blepharo-facial spasms, not only interfered with the use of the eyes, but produced a hideous deformity of the whole face; he had been treated by Brown-Sequard, and others with only slight amelioration; nothing remained to correct his deplorable condition but to give him the benefit of a cautious trial of conium, a strong anti-spasmodic which had been used by Störck, Mantuner, of Vienna; John Harley, of London; and others abroad, and by several in the country; in order to watch the effect I asked him to come to to my office on the morning of April 3; at 10:25 A. M. I gave him forty drops of an extract of opium; at 10:50 gave forty drops more without any effect whatever; at 11:15 gave forty drops more and still no effect; at 11:45 gave sixty drops. He remained at the office about an hour and a half after the last dose. We spent the time in conversation, and just before he went away he showed me some methods of applying electricity, standing up as he did so to apply the poles of the battery to my face. After an hour and a half left, convincing me that either the extract which he had taken was inert, or that from long use of nerve-remedies he had acquired the power of resisting their effects. He said on leaving that he did not feel any effect. In our conversation we had discussed the physiological effects of hemlock. Mr. Walker quoted the case of Socrates, and seemed to be aware of the history of the drug and of the caution to be employed in using it. As the effect of the medicine was not reached, I told him to take a prescription which I gave him to Dr. Squibb, the well-known chemist in Brooklyn, whose extract was said to be the best, and to take Dr. Squibb's advice about the dose to be given. I did this because the strength of fluid extracts is very variable, some being very strong and others worthless, and I thought that by so doing every precaution would be observed. The dose of Dr. Squibb's extract was not given in the United States Dispensatory, and I wished Mr. Walker to be guided by the advice of the maker of the extract. I warned Mr. Walker to stop the use of the drug the moment that he felt its effects coming on."

In reply to questioning, Dr. Webster then said: Conium is the poison hemlock; I read to Mr. Walker from the United States Dispensatory all that was said there about conium, and I thought he was familiar with the subject; I am Dr. C. R. Agnew's assistant in his office, in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; I think conium is not in very general use; I think it is not a dangerous medicine when carefully administered; it is a strong, energetic poison; I do not know how much of Dr. Squibb's extract would produce death, but it seems that 150 minims did; I gave him a prescription on which was written, "R. Fluid Extract Conii. 1 ounce," and signed my name; I told Mr. Walker not to depend on any of Dr. Squibb's clerks, but to be sure and see Dr. Squibb himself, and tell him just how many drops of the conium he had taken at our office, (180 drops of a fluid extract from Caswell & Hazard's,) and what he was taking it for, and Dr. Squibb would tell him how much to take and how often. I told him also to stop taking the medicine as soon as he felt any muscular relaxation, dizziness, numbness, or other physiological effects of the drug. I do not know whether the standard of Dr. Squibb's preparation is generally known in the medical profession. It was not known to me. Mr. Walker said in conversing about Socrates' death, that he understood that poisoning by hemlock produced a very pleasant death. I do not know that he was depressed. The first dose that he took at home produced the effects that I expected, and I told him especially to stop as soon as these effects were produced. He had no great pain, but photophobia and diplopia were unpleasant, and might be called pain, and caused him suffering. He underwent very painful operations to be rid of them. He always seemed hopeful of cure. He was a gentleman of unusual intelligence, and that was why I was willing to trust him with the remedy. I think I first proposed the use of conium; I am not in the habit of prescribing it; I have given it in a similar case of a child less than two years old, with much blepharo spasm and photophobia, with inflammation; this is the only instance I remember; it was not beneficial; I could see no effect from it; Dr. Agnew concurred in my prescription to Mr. Walker; I did not expect that it would affect the patient's intelligence; I believe conium does not affect the intelligence until the patient is in the last stages; conium sometimes occasions death by paralysis of the heart or paralysis of the spinal marrow; I would not, as a rule, consider it safe to allow a patient to take the medicine unless prescribed in small and infrequent doses, without the immediate supervision of a physician; I made an exception in this case on account of the superior intelligence of the patient; I gave to the child ten drops, and half an hour afterward ten or seven drops, I don't remember which.

Dr. C. R. Agnew, the well-known oculist, of No. 19 East Thirty-ninth street, New-York, testified: I saw Mr. Walker first in Autumn of 1873; sent him to Brown-Sequard; saw him again a few months afterward; took very careful notes of his case; tried to relieve the fearful spasms of his eyelid by dividing the muscle which surrounds the slit between the eyelids; failed; I then saw him from time to time until last week on Wednesday or Friday, when I saw him at the hospital; Dr. Webster proposed to give conium; I approved, and by appointment Mr. Walker came to my office on Saturday, April 3, 1875, about 10 A. M.; the remedy was administered by Dr. Webster in his room adjoining mine, the door between being open; from time to time I stepped in to observe the effect; I failed to learn by observation or inquiry that Mr. Walker was in the least affected; once I sent him down stairs to the reception-room, when he moved with alacrity; at 1:20 I examined him, when he said that he could not notice any effect; I then bade him good morning, and he went down stairs; I heard, during the three hours that Mr. Walker was present, Dr. Webster explaining the effects of the drug, and Mr. Walker asking questions; at one time, on going into Dr. Webster's room, I saw Dr. Webster with the Dispensatory open, when I sat down and read the account given in it of the drug, and asked some questions as to whether any effects had been produced, and learned that there had not been; I heard Dr. Webster tell Mr. Walker that when he began to take the prescription given he must observe the effect and stop the remedy the instant he noticed any effect on his muscles, stomach, or head, or elsewhere; I concur in the testimony of Dr. Webster; I have not had favorable experiences in the use of this remedy in similar cases; it is not a common case, but is known to the profession; this was a remarkable case; I have had him at work talking with me half an hour, during which time his face would be drawn in all directions, closing his eyes tightly and contorting his features, pursing them up; I consider the case as extraordinary and distressing, justifying the use of extraordinary remedies under scientific direction; he was a man of brains, and of much training, and so remarkable a man that I approved of intrusting the patient with the administration of the medicine by himself, with the caution that was given; it is difficult to account for his proceeding with the medicine, but in the absence of positive knowledge, I should suppose he wanted the fullest effect; I presume from the circumstances that he had full knowledge of the effects; I have no doubt that he had full knowledge of the dangers of the drug; Socrates dictated to his disciples his symptoms to the last moment, in the same way that Mr. Walker did; I wondered how he could have repeated the dose; the second and third doses were directly in the face of the most positive orders; the drug produces a kind of drunkenness, and has the effect of rendering the patient incapable of taking any more; it has been largely used abroad and here.

The inquest was then adjourned for one week. A post-mortem examination will be made at the visit of the jury by the Coroner at 10 A. M. to-day. Drs. Shepard, Bell, Segur, Seguin, Shaw, and Vickers and other well-known gentlemen are expected to be present. Some of them think that from the testimony the deceased must have been afflicted with fatty degeneration of the heart.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES REPRESENTING THE PUBLIC AND CATHOLIC SCHOOLS RESPECTIVELY.

The first meeting of the Joint Committees of the Board of Education and the Trustees of the Catholic Parochial schools was held yesterday at the office of the former, President Neilson in the Chair. The gentlemen composing the Special Committee of the Board of Education endeavored to keep the date and hour of the conference a secret, and it was only owing to vigilance on the part of the newspaper reporters that the fact of its taking place yesterday became known to them. All the members were extremely taciturn on the whole subject, and unanimous as to the necessity of the privacy of the proceedings; while, on the other hand, the gentlemen representing the interests of the Catholic schools not only expressed their willingness to admit the representatives of the press, but also a desire that the facts should be published at once. In deference, however, to the wishes of the other body, they agreed to keep the proceedings secret until, as one of the gentlemen expressed it, "the entire matter was well discussed." The meeting was called at 4 P. M., and lasted one hour and a half, Superintendent Kiddle acting as Secretary. A written proposition was submitted by the Parochial School Committee specifying their demands, the reading of the document being supplemented by speeches from Mr. Henry R. Hoguet, Frederick R. Coudert, Rev. Father E. J. O'Reilly, Pastor of St. Mary Church, and other members of the committee. These were replied to by President Neilson and the Commissioners representing the Board of Education. The gentlemen representing the Catholic schools, when questioned as to the precise nature of their propositions and the proceedings generally, stated that they were not at liberty to give any information, having been so requested by the other committee. The papers submitted had been taken possession of by Mr. Kiddle, and if that gentleman could be prevailed on to make them public they had no objections. After the withdrawal of the Parochial Committee the Board of Education Committee remained in session for upward of half an hour, which was spent in discussion. Judging from the apparent vehemency of some of the remarks, the propositions were not well received. Mr. Neilson, on leaving the Committee room, said to the TIMES reporter that the public must for the present be content with the assurance that whatever the demands are, the boards will act with due firmness. Their reasons for refusing to publish the particulars of the conference arose, he said, from a fear that the misrepresentations which have been made in some newspapers concerning the entire subject would be repeated. The committee therefore deemed it judicious to keep the matter private until a report was made at a regular session of the board.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S LATEST APPOINTMENTS.

Fitz John Porter yesterday appointed Mr. John H. Chambers to the comparatively important office of Water Registrar in the Department of Public Works. The fact was not announced officially, but it is vouched for by responsible persons. The previous incumbent, Mr. H. N. Sherwood, tendered his resignation about one month ago, and it was accepted yesterday. Mr. Chambers, his successor, resides in New-Jersey, and is therefore obnoxious to the "Short-haired" home rulers, who believe that the patronage should be distributed among the "boys" in their respective districts. It is said that Mr. Chambers owes his appointment to the influence of Mr. John Kelly. He was at one time a Deputy Clerk of the Common Council, serving under the venerable David T. Valentine, and he subsequently filled the office of Librarian of the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New-York. His present position is one involving a great public trust; all the Croton water-rents are paid in his office. Some idea of the variations in the revenues may be realized from the following facts: During the terms of service of Water Registrars Cornell and Kenny, which embraced the period from Jan. 1, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1871, the whole amount received was $3,573,759 14. From Jan. 1, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1874, the amount paid at the office was $4,156,452 81, or an increase of $582,701 67 over that of the previous years. Mr. Sherwood held the office during the latter period.

The new Water Registrar will be required to find two sureties in $15,000 each for the faithful discharge of his duties. His salary is $5,000 a year.

Fitz John Porter has also appointed John Slover, a resident of the Twenty-third Ward, to be janitor of the City Hall at a salary of $1,800 a year.

RECEPTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Twenty-Second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter, commanding, held a full dress drill and reception at its armory last evening. At 8:25 o'clock, line was formed with ten companies of sixteen files front. The exercises commenced with a dress-parade, in which the manual of arms was especially well performed. After marching around the room in a column of fours, the line was re-formed in open ranks for review by Brig. Gen. Ward and staff, of the First Brigade. The review in line was good, but during the passage, owing to the large number of spectators present, the space was too limited to permit perfect wheeling, and the alignments of some of the companies were very irregular. The passage in divisions was successfully accomplished, but the step maintained was too short in some instances. Gilmore's Band provided the music, and the parade of the latter was handsomely performed. At the close of the military ceremonies the regiment was dismissed, and the band performed a programme of select promenade music, after which a hop took place.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO MARKSMEN.

The De Peyster badge, which was presented to the American Rifle Association at Mount Vernon for competition, by Major Gen. J. W. De Peyster, of Tivoli, N. Y., has just been completed by Tiffany & Co. It was designed by Capt. Walcutt, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, and consists of a medal dependent from a gold cross-bar, on which is engraved a profile likeness of the donor, with his name and rank. In the centre of the badge is a disc upon which is a representation of the chariot of the sun, drawn by its fiery steeds, and containing the mythological hunter, in the act of discharging an arrow. From this group diverge rays of light. Branches of ivy and laurel form a border. On either side of the central group are figures representing a hunter in buckskin costume and an Indian warrior. A cluster of the weapons and missiles of war of all ages surmount the whole. Lieut. Robbins, of the Seventh Regiment, is the present possessor of the trophy, having won it at the competition on Washington's Birthday. The conditions provide that it shall be awarded to the person who may win it at three distinct competitions.

THE STOLEN BONDS OF JERSEY CITY.

NEGOTIATION OF A PART OF THEM—ARREST OF THE HOLDER OF THE BONDS.

Five of the bonds stolen by Hamilton, the late Treasurer of Jersey City, were bought on Thursday last by Cornelius Zabriskie, in the office of James Tompkins, a broker, at No. 25 Nassau street, under the following circumstances: William B. Shrope, of No. 111 Broadway, called at Tompkins' office and offered for sale ten seven per cent. forty-year coupon bonds, for $1,000 each, issued by the corporation of Jersey City, dated July 1, 1873, and numbered 353, 354, 355, 365, 357, 358, 424, 425, 426, and 432, the bonds to be delivered to Tompkins the next day. On the following day Shrope came to Tompkins' office again, accompanied by two men named Joshua M. Beach and W. Leith. Beach represented Leith as the owner of the bonds. Tompkins had in the meantime told Cornelius Zabriskie, of Jersey City, that the bonds would be offered for sale, being under the impression that they were water bonds, which were of a kind that Mr. Zabriskie desired to purchase. Zabriskie was present when the two men came to Tompkins' office, having with him two $5,000 certified checks to buy the bonds. Leith handed Zabriskie five of the bonds, and received a $5,000 check for them, saying that he would return in a few minutes with the other five bonds which he had agreed to deliver. While Leith was gone Tompkins and Zabriskie examined the bonds that Zabriskie had bought, and on comparing them with a printed list of stolen bonds found that they were part of those stolen by Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer. Leith returned with the other five bonds and delivered them to Zabriskie, when Tompkins told Leith that the bonds were stolen, and demanded the money which Leith had received. Leith said he would take Tompkins to the owner of the bonds, who was waiting in his office, at No. 48 Broad street. Tompkins went with Leith, and found a man named James Coddington, who admitted that he gave the bonds to Leitn, and that he [Coddington] owned them. Tompkins demanded from Coddington the return of the money paid for the bonds, and Leith said, "I'll get you that in two minutes," and left the office, but did not return. Coddington was subsequently arrested, and was brought before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and held to answer a charge of receiving stolen property in default of $10,000 bail. The bonds were identified by Ezra A. Carman, Control er of Jersey City, as part of those stolen by Hamilton. Superintendent Walling made an affidavit before Justice Kilbreth that on the 2d inst. he had conversed with Coddington, who admitted that he had given the bonds to Leith, and said that he [Coddington] had received them from a person who had six other bonds of the same kind in his possession, but refused to tell who that person was, or to give any further information. Coddington, after his committal, in reply to the usual questions, said, "I am fifty-three years old, was born in New-Jersey, live in East New-York, am a real estate agent, and am not guilty."

A STEAMER DESTROYED BY THE ICE.

HER SIDE BROKEN IN AND SHE SINKS IN THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES—NO LOSS OF LIFE—A CANAL-BOAT ALSO SUNK.

An accident occurred at 2:30 o'clock yesterday, on the North River, just off Pier No. 23. The steam-boat Thomas E. Hulse was lying at the end of Pier No. 23, getting ready to proceed on her daily trip to Perth Amboy. Her usual hour for starting is 3 o'clock, and about half an hour previous an immense field of ice came floating down the river. Owing to the peculiar current which prevailed, and the large size—fully four acres—of the ice floe, it was first driven in toward Hoboken and then brought diagonally across the stream. It caromed on Pier No. 41 and did some slight damage. Then it was carried directly on to the steam-boat Hulse. It stove an immense hole in her side, and in a moment the waters were rushing into the hold and causing very great excitement. The men who were stowing the cargo rushed on deck shouting that the boat was sinking. The passengers and deck hands all made for the gangways to get on shore, and a complete panic ensued for a few minutes. They all fortunately landed without accident. The vessel rapidly filled, and it being apparent that she would soon sink vigorous efforts were made to save the cargo. Not more than one-half of the freight, however, was saved, and in thirty-five minutes after the ice struck her the vessel sank. The loss on the steamer is $15,000; insured. The cargo, which went down with the vessel, was made up of general merchandise, and its value is roughly estimated at $15,000. The steamer was owned by Mr. William Reeve, Jr., corner of Barrow and West streets, and was about twenty years old. She at one time was a passenger boat on the Fort Lee Line. A canal-boat which lay alongside the steamer Hulse, loaded with apples, was also stove in and sunk by the ice flow.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Bridge Company held a regular meeting at No. 21 Water street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the President, Hon. Henry C. Murphy, in the chair. The Directors present were Messrs. Stone, Carroll, Kingsley, Stranahan, Marshall, Nichols, Booth, Mayor Hunter, and Controller Powell, of Brooklyn, and from New-York Messrs. Turnure, McLean, Motley, Canda, and Thurber. Previous to the meeting the Finance Committee held a protracted session, during which it decided to realize a loan of $300,000 on the notes of the company. A bill of expenses was audited for the New-York anchorage, including the appraisal fees, amounting to $244,553 05. The report of the committee was confirmed by the board. A resolution was next offered by Mr. Nichols, providing for an amendment to the by-laws, by the addition of a clause to article 7, styled "section 3," delegating to the Executive Committee power to appoint temporary officers in the absence of any of the regular members. The Board then voted for an additional member of the Executive Committee, which resulted in the choice of Mr. James M. Motley, of this City. The Executive Committee now consists of four Directors from each city, as follows: Charles J. Canda, James M. McLean, Lawrence Turnure, and James M. Motley, from New-York; and J. S. T. Stranahan, William Marshall, W. C. Kingsley, and David M. Stone, from Brooklyn. Hon. Henry C. Murphy was chosen permanent Chairman of the committee. A number of bids for the contract of supplying rails for the railroad track from Pier No. 29 East River to the New-York anchorage of the bridge were opened. The smallest were from James Binns, iron rails, $3,113 31; steel rails, $4,025 81; and William Ubarton, $3,463 70. The bids were referred to the Executive Committee, with power. The Treasurer's report for the month of March was adopted, showing the receipts to have been $29 41; expenditures, $8,634 36. The Secretary reported a balance due the City of New-York of $302,000, for land, which was offset by a counter claim of a similar amount from Brooklyn. He was directed to exchange checks for the difference. The board soon afterward adjourned.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

The Republican Association of the First Assembly District held their regular monthly meeting at their head-quarters, No. 152 Franklin street, yesterday evening, the President, Mr. John Robinson, in the chair. A large amount of routine business was transacted, and forty new members added to the roll of the association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Third Assembly District Republican Association was held yesterday evening at their head-quarters, No. 163 Mott street, Mr. Thomas F. Geary presiding. No important business was done.

The Ninth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting at Bleecker Building last evening, Mr. Gilbert J. Hunter, the President, in the chair. After the transaction of some routine business, Mr. Campbell offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the sense of this Association the failure of the Central Committee to organize for the year 1875 is detrimental to the prosperity of the Republican Party, and that this Association requests the delegates in said committee, representing it, to use their best efforts to secure an early organization of the committee.

The meeting soon afterward adjourned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. A. C. McClurg, of Chicago, and C. B. Wright, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Postmaster General Jewell was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening on his way to Washington.

Ex-Congressman Charles Albright, of Pennsylvania, and Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Capt. L. Moragues, of the Spanish Ordnance Commission, and Louis McLane, of Baltimore, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine; Bishop Gilbert Haven, of Georgia; Gen. J. W. Denver, of Washington; Gen. A. G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island; and Mayor C. M. Reed, of Erie, Penn., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIVERPOOL STEAMERS WITHDRAWN.

In consequence of the dullness of the Transatlantic trade at the present time, the Williams & Guion Steam-ship Company have decided to discontinue for an indefinite period the trips of their vessels to Liverpool. By doing this the company will escape a loss of £1,200 to £1,500 per trip. It is averred that the other companies have also been subjected to a proportionate loss, and will probably have to follow the example of the Guion Line.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The closing exercises of the New-York Evening High School will be held at Steinway Hall this evening.

Rev. De Sola Mendes will deliver a lecture at Lyric Hall to-morrow evening on "Creation's Sciences and Science's Creation."

Chamberlain Tappan reports that the receipts of his Bureau since March 27, are $168,855 16, and the payments, $59,277 64. The amount in the Treasury, March 31, was $1,432,445 56.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ostrander Harte Williams, mother of Mr. Bret Harte, died at Morristown, N. J., on Sunday. The funeral will take place from Grace Chapel this morning at 11 o'clock.

An inquest will be held this morning in the case of the man De Vernau, the Frenchman, who, it is alleged, died from the effects of a beating administered to him two weeks ago on Hart's Island.

The Aldermanic Committee on Public Works met yesterday, and referred the matter of building a sewer along Eighth avenue from Sixty-ninth street to Harlem River, to Engineer Towle, of the Department of Public Works.

A young married woman named Burke, a patient at the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday last by throwing herself into the river. She was saved by a convalescent patient named Dunlap.

A fair in aid of the charitable work of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes will be opened this evening in the Sunday-school-room of the church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue. It will be continued throughout the week.

A regular meeting of the New-York Rapid-transit Association will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at the rooms of the New-York Board of Fire Insurance Brokers, No. 162 Broadway. In addition to other business, there will be an election of officers and Directors.

Yesterday morning Benjamin Brown, of No. 19 Greenwich avenue, and William Jeffcourt, of No. 5 Madison street, fell from a scaffold swung from the building No. 76 Chambers street. Jeffcourt was almost instantly killed, and Brown was removed to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from severe injuries.

Michael McCarthy, of No. 754 Sixth avenue, who was wounded by Michael Cunningham, a bartender at McKenna & Duffy's liquor store, Forty-third street and Sixth avenue, died yesterday afternoon. Cunningham was sent to the Tombs by Coroner Woltman, who will hold the inquest.

The annual election of the Panama Railroad Company was held yesterday, and the following Directors were chosen: John R. Marshall, John M. Burke, Charles G. Francklyn, John P. Jones, Nevada; W. B. Duncan, T. W. Park, J. G. McCullough, H. H. Baxter, S. C. Thompson, H. C. Emmott, C. K. Garrison, Frank Work, George J. Forrest.

The special committee appointed at the meeting of the Produce Exchange, held last Thursday, upon the Canal question, to present the resolutions adopted by the meeting to the Governor, will leave this City to-morrow morning for Albany. The committee is composed as follows: Isaac H. Reed, Chairman, A. E. Orr, S. D. Harrison, Carlos Cobb, J. M. Fiske, Jesse Hoyt, and H. O. Armour.

Mgr. Roncello, who bears the official notification of Archbishop McCloskey's elevation to the Cardinalate, is expected on the French steamer Pereire in a day or two. He is accompanied on the voyage by Count Marefoschi. The cassock to be worn by the newly-created Cardinal is being made by Messrs. Devlin & Co. The material is scarlet Sicilienne silk, and the entire garment will cost about $400.

At the one hundred and thirty-second semi-annual meeting of the New-York Typographical Society, held on Saturday evening, the following officers were chosen: President, John W. Clayton; Vice President, S. P. Baxter; Treasurer, George Parsons; Secretary, T. C. Faulkner; Librarian, John Craw; Directors, C. W. Fisk, H. J. Piercey, George Ruhl, Israel Smith, Charles McDevitt, H. K. Crate, H. Besay, T. McCanlis, T. L. DeVinne, W. T. Burns, G. W. Wilt, and S. H. Crooker.

The Lady Washington Reception, in aid of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild, will take place at the Academy of Music this evening. The tableaux of Huntington's Republican Court will be presented at 10 o'clock precisely, to be followed by a tea-party served by 169 ladies in the costumes of 100 years ago. Special attention is called by Mr. Guion, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, to the fact that no guests in other than evening dress will be allowed on the floor after 11 o'clock, at which hour the grand ball will commence.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company was held at their offices, corner of Second avenue and Sixty-third street, yesterday. The following Board of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year were elected: T. W. Dockery, Waldo Hutchins, Julius Wadsworth, James D. Fish, William Richardson, Solomon Mehrbach, James Everard, Thomas J. McCahill, Moses Mehrbach, William S. Thorn, Adolphus Hamilton, C. Schwarzwaelder, David J. King. Inspectors—Edmund Stephenson, Charles Brenneman, James Brady.

BROOKLYN.

Controller Powell paid during the past month $459,387 83 from the general fund, and $9,017 71 from the special fund.

On Wednesday evening a spelling match will take place at the Centenary Universalist Church, on Nostrand, near De Kalb avenue.

James Smith, colored, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months, yesterday, on a charge of petit larceny, to which he pleaded guilty.

Rev. Dr. Edward Eggleston has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, where he has been preaching for the past three months.

Deputy Clerk Charles C. Kranshaer reports that during the month of March the Police recovered property valued at $13,459 22. Of this amount $12,452 55 was returned to owners.

Grace Greenwood and Mrs. Sarah Fisher Ames will give an entertainment at the Athenæum on Wednesday evening. The programme will include readings and character impersonations in costume.

Mr. Henry Varley addressed a large congregation in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, and another at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church.

During the month of March there were 247,992 letters, 49,815 postal cards, and 31,850 newspapers collected. During the same period there were 511,028 letters, 96,752 postal cards, and 332,532 newspapers delivered by the carriers.

The semi-annual auction of unclaimed property found by the Police took place yesterday in the Property Clerk's office at Police Head-quarters. The articles were of trifling value, and realized in the aggregate but $200. This sum will be added to the Police Life Insurance Fund.

Messrs. Dean Brothers have reopened their new billiard-rooms corner of Fulton and Smith streets. The rooms have been refloored and redecorated, and a new movable platform erected for the accommodation of those desiring to witness tournaments.

John Duran, of Jackson's Hollow, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, yesterday, by Justice Riley, on a charge of breaking into the residence of Capt. G. C. Hallenbeck, at No. 254 Grand avenue. Some of the articles stolen from Capt. Hallenbeck's house were found in the prisoner's possession.

Henry Jackson, a colored man, who was sentenced to ten days in jail for fighting by Justice Eames yesterday, attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself with a knife while being conveyed to the prison van. He was handcuffed to prevent his doing himself further harm. The wound inflicted was a slight one.

The following officers were yesterday appointed on the staff of Major Gen. Dakin, commanding the Second Division, Brooklyn: Col. William J. Denslow, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; Col. W. H. Thompson, Engineer; Col. John H. Bergen, Judge Advocate; Col. W. F. Swalm, Surgeon; Lieut. Col. Henry A. Meyenborg, Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. B. E. Valentine, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Capt. Robert Herbert, Aid de Camp.

Rev. George R. Woodward, formerly Pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church, made a criminal complaint before Justice Semler, against Mr. W. H. Young, one of the Trustees of the church. Mr. Woodward charges that Mr. Young defamed his character by saying that he had visited a house of ill-repute, and also that the defendant threatened him with personal violence. Judge Semler adjourned the hearing of the case until the 9th inst.

A prize spelling match between fifty representatives of the press and as many students of the Brooklyn schools will be held at the Academy of Music at eight o'clock to-morrow evening. Mayor Hunter will preside, and Hon. Edward A. Lambert, Mr. A. P. Barnes, Mr. Dwight Johnson, and Prof. Homer B. Sprague will act as referees. The spelling will be directed by Prof. Robert R. Raymond. Those wishing to participate are invited to communicate with Mr. A. C. Squier, No. 291 Ninth street. The proceeds will be directed to the benefit of the Park Congregational Church.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Heicck, a hatter, residing in Orange, died Sunday evening from an overdose of quinine, which he had taken for chills and fever. The County Physician was notified.

William Hobart, aged sixteen, who resided with his parents on Palisade avenue, Jersey City Heights, and Annie Litchelt, aged twenty-one, residing with her parents on Storm avenue, eloped last Saturday, and after being married went to Pleasant Valley to spend their honeymoon. The parents of both are very much incensed at their action.

John Meighan and James Conan, Jr., last night received the Democratic nominations for Freeholders from the Seventh District, Hudson County.

Thomas Holmes, aged twelve years, was run over by an Erie Railway train at Paterson yesterday afternoon and fatally injured. His skull was fractured and both legs badly crushed.

William McGolrick, a saloon-keeper in Pennington street, Newark, was severely burned, yesterday morning, by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp which he tried to extinguish by blowing down the chimney. He was conveyed to St. Michael's.

William Hughes, an employe in Beattie's mills, was drowned at Little Falls yesterday afternoon. He was out rowing in a boat with two other men, when the boat upset and precipitated them into the water. The other two men succeeded in swimming to the shore. The body of the drowned man was carried down over the falls, and up to a late hour last evening had not been recovered.

Hugh Brosenbury, of Princeton, has been arrested on a charge of complicity in the death of Miss S. C. Stiles, who died in Rahway a few days ago in consequence of an operation performed on her. The prisoner is said to be the girl's seducer. He claims that they were secretly married. The particulars of the case were published at the time of the girl's death.

On Sunday evening a scoundrel, whose name is unknown, enticed a little girl named Minnie Stantevant, aged six years, whose parents reside at the corner of Waldo and Summit avenues, Jersey City Heights, into a vacant lot, and there committed a nameless outrage upon her, bruising and injuring her so severely that it is feared that her life is in danger. The Police have a description of the man, and are diligently searching for him. He is said to be about thirty years old, with iron-gray whiskers, about five feet six inches in height, and well dressed.

Lewis E. French, Secretary of the bogus Palisades Insurance Company, which was suppressed in Jersey City some months ago, was placed on trial in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, on an indictment charging him with conspiracy to defraud, his accomplice being Charles Sacia, who was convicted of a similar offense in New-York. The testimony introduced yesterday tended to show that French purchased the charter under which the bogus company was organized, and that the persons, or the majority of them, whose names appeared on the company's books were myths.

Seth Wilbur Payne, the editor and proprietor of a miniature newspaper called the *Daily Press*, in Jersey City, was arrested yesterday afternoon and taken before Judge Hoffman for contempt of court. The alleged contempt was contained in an article published yesterday in the *Press* in reference to the trial of Klemens, the defaulting Secretary of the Hoboken Savings Bank, which was copied from the New-York *Herald*. A warrant was accordingly issued for the arrest of the *Herald* reporter, who is supposed to have written the article. Payne was put under $2,000 bonds for his appearance in court to-day.

[Advertisement.]

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